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(INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

**THE WEXFORD MASSACRE.—1649.**

Cromwell having invaded Ireland in August, 1649, rosted his butcherly army in Dublin for about a fortnight.

They knelt around the Cross divine,  
 The matron and the maid—  
 They bow'd before redemption's sign,  
 And fervently they prayed—  
 Three hundred fair and helpless ones,  
 Whose crime was this alone—  
 Their valiant husbands, sires, and sons,  
 Had battled for their own.  
  
 Had battled bravely, but in vain—  
 The Saxon won the fight;  
 And Irish corpses strewed the plain  
 Where valor slept with right.  
 And now, that man of demon guilt,  
 To fated Wexford flew—  
 The red blood reeking on his hitl,  
 Of hearts to Erin true!  
  
 He found them there—the young, the old—  
 The maiden and the wife;  
 Their guardian Brave in death were cold,  
 Who dared for them the strife.  
 They prayed for mercy—God on high!  
 Before they paid their pray,  
 The ruthless Cromwell bade them die  
 To glut the Saxon blade!  
  
 Three hundred fell—the stifed prayer  
 Was quenched in woman's blood;  
 Nor youth nor age could move to spare  
 From slaughter's crimson flood.  
 But nations keep a stern account  
 Of deeds that tyrants do;  
 And guiltless blood to Heaven will mount,  
 And Heaven avenge it too!

The Germans have made up their minds to acknowledge MacMahon as somebody. Count Von Arnim, Ambassador of the German Empire, presented anew his credentials to the French Government, and was formally received by President MacMahon.

be corrected upon \_\_\_\_\_.

**Anttrim:**

On the 13th inst., at a public meeting held in Belfast Music Hall, Mr. Joseph G. Biggar, President of the Belfast Home Government Association, in the chair, resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with Mr. Daniel McCaless, publisher of the *Ulster Examiner*, recording their admiration for the firmness and ability displayed by the *Examiner* in defending the rights of the people and liberty of the press, and petitioning for the release of Mr. McCaless; also, that an extension of mercy to prisoners connected with the late riots was believed to be necessary, and that the petitioners were many of the suffering families, and to the pacification of the town, and the promotion of good feeling among the strikers.

The 78th Highlanders left Belfast on the 5th inst., by the troopship "Himalaya," for Fort George.

At the meeting of the Lurgan Board of Guardians Lord Lurgan, K. P., in the chair, it was resolved, that approval be given to the steps about to be taken by the Town Commissioners to introduce an adequate supply of water into the town, and that the Board co-operate with the Commissioners by offering to take a large quantity of water from them for the use of the workhouse.

**Clare.**

A lecture on "The Anatomy of Drunkenness," has been delivered in the Hall of the Temperance Society, Ennis, by P. W. Dillon, M.D., R. N. The Rev. Dr. MacRedmond, President of the Diocesan College, occupied the chair, and was accompanied on the platform by the venerable Dean Kenny, V. G. The lecturer did not advocate total abstinence, considering it a violent cure for a venial disease. He said that he had passed the period of twenty years at home and abroad, he was convinced that there was certain constitutions and certain stages of disease for which the administration of alcohol was absolutely necessary.

Wednesday, May 7, during a squall a sad occurrence happened near Loophole Light house, at the mouth of the river Shannon. Five pilots from Kilbaha were lost in their attempt to board an inward bound vessel from a canoe. The five were married men, and the distress of their widows and orphans they leave after them is deplorable. One poor family lost the father and son.

**Cork.**  
The police of the city and county of Cork are said to be much puzzled at the alarming way the people are taking to holding their tongues. The Royal Irish have information that various consignments of rifles have been safely landed and distributed among the disaffected. Where they are, or how they came is the puzzle. And they have a theory that Cork men are always dangerous when they cease to be noisy. Several of the police are, in disgust, betaking themselves to the emigrant ship.

The boys in the Barony of Duhallow are holding various meetings, for God knows what purpose, on the pretext that they are joining and advocating a Labor League. They are always pretty sharp in that section.

Captain Reynolds has been elected Harbor master of Cork.

**Derry.**  
The painters' strike in Derry, which commenced two weeks ago, still continues. Nearly all the men who turned out have been absorbed by other towns, this being the busy season, and the masters publish a letter stating that their demand is unreasonable as an excuse for the non-completion of work.

On the 5th ult., a meeting of the sub-committee of the Amnesty Association, appointed to carry on the Reddin prosecution, was held in their rooms, Mechanics' Institute, Dublin, Isaac Butt, Q. C., M. P., in the chair. It was resolved that the committee adjourn until the result of the conditional order against the prison officials, granted by the Court of Queen's Bench, in England, is known. Meanwhile it was decided to use every effort to raise the necessary funds to carry on the prosecution and to support Mr. Reddin, who is incapable, from paralysis, of helping himself in any way.

To two persons must be accredited the relief

of the starving people on the Island of Boffin; one is Mr. Brady, one of the Fishery Inspectors, who collected nearly £800, and distributed it among the islanders, partly in the form of meal for their immediate wants, partly in that of seed potatoes and seed barley, to enable them to raise crops for the autumn; and the other is a benevolent individual on the island (Boffin), keeping a hotel and shop, who generously gave meal on credit to the people, to the amount of £600; in fact, until his resources were exhausted.

The great fair of Tuam was held May 12, and was remarkable for the large quantity of stock exhibited and for the high prices obtained. The May fair at Ballinalisloe is considered to give a tone to all the succeeding fairs of the season, in this part of the country, and the quotations at Tuam on Saturday are in excess of those at Ballinalisloe on Tuesday and Wednesday, although the stock exhibited was not in prime condition. The buyers mustered in great strength.

Subscriptions continue to be received for the distressed people of the Islands of Boffin and Shark.

**Kerry.**  
A meeting of laborers was held at Liscarroll, Monday, May 12, for the purpose of organizing a union to co-operate with the English Association in improving the condition of the agricultural laborers. Addresses on the subject were delivered Messrs. Gardiner, and O'Leary, delegates from the English Union, who expressed their regret at the wretched state in which they found the Irish laborers, and declared that there was more occasion for combination in Ireland than there was in England. Resolutions were passed in favor of the formation of a union. Officers were appointed and an address to the laborers of Ireland promulgated.

**Kilkenny.**  
We regret to announce the demise of the truly charitable and patriotic Nicholas O'Neill Power, Esq., which took place at his residence, Snowhill House, county Kilkenny, on Wednesday, the 30th ult., after a tedious illness, which he bore with the most Christian resignation. Deceased was much esteemed by the public generally for his many good qualities, and beloved by the poor, to whom he was a generous

Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe has informed the editor of the *Kilkenny Journal* that he will take legal means to recover damages for libel and calumny in an article headed "More Callan Disclosures," which appeared in that journal.

An interesting action for breach of promise occupied the Second Queen's Bench on Tuesday. The plaintiff is Miss Frances M'Mullan, a lady of about twenty-five years of age, and the defendant, Mr. William Darcey Dowling, a

solicitor in extensive practice, aged 40, was residing in Tallahassee. The acquaintance between the two parties commenced through the accident of the plaintiff accompanying her sister to an interview with the defendant, whose advertisement for a housekeeper she had answered. He was instantly smitten with her, asked for her carte, and almost immediately proposed marriage. A correspondence extending over a year ensued, in which the defendant wrote nearly ninety-three letters, and the plaintiff advanced style after style, until in January last, after sending her one of the warmest of the series, making arrangements for the wedding, he married another lady. Damages were laid at \$2,000, but the jury awarded \$600.

The Lord Lieutenant has issued an order to revoke any license granted to carry arms to Patrick Burke of Lisnagry.

On the 29th ult., Earl Spencer, formally opened the Dundalk and Greenore Railway and Greenore Harbor, the works having been constructed to establish a new route between Ireland and England. The harbor is at the entrance of Carlingford Lough, and the port of destination at the other side of Holyhead. The distance across is about 80 miles, and it is proposed that the trade will comprise both passengers and goods.

John Maloney, of Dundalk, grocer and spirit dealer has been declared a bankrupt.  
**Roscommon.**

The Lord Lieutenant has issued an order to revoke any license given to carry arms to Patrick Gormley, of Cloonclancounty Roscommon.

**Tipperary.**

A meeting of the Tipperary Town Commissioners was held this week to pass a resolution condemning the threatened evictions from houses in town owned by Mr. John Henry, M. P., and to bring under the notice of the gentleman's notice proceedings said to be in contemplation by the agent. The meeting was largely attended and of a stormy character. Mr. Hayes, solicitor, proposed the first resolution. He complained that in addition to evictions from houses, nuns and Christian Brothers were told they might be evicted if their houses were wanted, though the expenditure incurred by them was very great in building. Mr. Carew, in seconding the motion, hoped the bottom would fall out of the next boat that carried the agent to England. The motion was adopted unanimously.

A much needed improvement has been recently effected in the condition of the shop assistants of the town of Tipperary, and that too, by their own energy in agitating on the subject. It consists of the early closings of all the business houses in the town, so that the clerks, assistants, and other employees engaged during the day have the benefit of a few hours for recreation or mental improvement in the evening: For this purpose it has been arranged that all the public houses shall be closed at 8 p. m., and the other business houses at 7 p. m.

The Tipperary correspondent of the *Free Press* says: "The approaching general election is the engrossing topic here, and Mr. Moore's success in the coming struggle for Parliamentary honors is looked upon as a foregone conclusion. Which of the sitting members he will oust is already decided by the politicians of Tipperary. It is also stated here that another gentleman, an extensive landlord, will be in the field on Home Rule principles, and a third name is mentioned, but I believe without any foundation for it."

**Waterford.**

On Monday, May 12, Private Fisher, of the 5th Fusiliers, stationed at Waterford, was committed to the county jail for twelve months. On Thursday a court-martial was held in the infantry barracks, under the presidency of Colonel Pilkington, to investigate the charge preferred against Fisher. Constable Hefferan and Sub-Constable Rogers, of the city police force, with Lance-Corporal Massey, gave evidence against Fisher. The evidence was forwarded to the War Office, and the sentence received that he be imprisoned for twelve months, and be put to hard labor, and that he be afterwards drummed out of the Regiment.

**Wexford.**

At the usual weekly meeting of the Wexford Board of Guardians, held on the 26th ult., Mr. Pierce Ryan in the chair, Mr. John Walsh proposed that the Board petition Parliament to pass a law to relieve the landholders of Ireland of a portion of the taxation (which has now become 'most oppressive') by making ships, railways, shares in companies, banks, funded and other property responsible for rates for the relief of the destitute poor. Mr. Patrick Codd seconded the motion, which was passed. The clerk was directed to send a copy to Lord Granard, for presentation in the House of Lords, and to Mr. Darrov, for the Commons.

On the 28th ult., the Bull Ring, Wexford, was crowded to witness the ceremony of unveiling the new fountain erected to the memory of Gen. Browne, of the 12th Lancers, who resided at Carrigyrine, in the county of Wexford. The band of the Wexford Regiment was in attendance. The ceremony of unveiling was performed by the Hon. Mrs. Dean Morgan, who said it gave her great pleasure to unveil the fountain for the benefit of the people in Wexford.

Wicklow fair was held on the 29th ult. There was a good supply of cattle, which were in fair demand, with an average attendance of buyers. The principal dealers present were — Messrs Rafter, Carroll, Mulligan, Smith and Cullen.

WELL

George Adams, about 35 years of age, described as an English laborer, residing at 14, Bethnal-green, Berners-road, was brought up on remand, on Tuesday, charged with the attempted murder of Anni Fisher, his sister, on the night of the 6th inst. The prosecutrix, when brought into court appeared very weak, and was accommodated with a seat in the witness-box. She deposed that she was the wife of Francis Fisher, and lived at 3, Stainsbury-street, Bethnal-green. The prisoner was her brother. About nine o'clock on the evening of the 4th inst. she was sent for by him, and accompanied him to the Green Man public-house, Bethnal-green. They had some stout there together, and while drinking it he made an accusation against her about her father. She said it was not true, and her father had been dead nine years. They went on talking and the prisoner put her hand on his shoulder and said, "I will kill you." She suddenly found herself out, and remembered no more until she found herself in the police station with a doctor dressing her wounds. There were several persons she added, in the public-house, but no one seemed to interfere to protect her. Inspector John Condon, K. Division, deposed to receiving the prosecutrix at the station, but as the surgeon was not in attendance to deposed to her being taken to the hospital. The appearance of the said he had done it and was very angry. He did not kill her, was ordered to be removed, and

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND AND LABOR REFORM.

It is stated that a number of laborers on the Queen's estate at Osborne recently sent a memorial to her Majesty asking for sixpence a day more wages and one hour less time. Other demands were made by the men, who signed a memorial in a "round robin." The Queen through Sir Thomas Biddiph, sent the memorial to the steward, who has discharged seven of the men and cautioned the others. The present wages of laborers on the Osborne estate is 14s weekly, with many advantages. At a conference held at Burnley on Tuesday, representatives of 30,000 men, who are now unemployed, resolved to bring out all the lowest paid firms in Burnley, unless they adopt the Blackburn rates of wages before June 4, in order that their notices may expire on June 11. About 8,000 hands will thus be thrown out of employment.

THE BALLOT AT CARLETON.

At the last municipal election for Caldwatgate Ward, Carleton, 216 votes were rejected out of a total polled of 1,293 by the presiding aldermen for various reasons, 180 of these being rejected on the ground of uncertainty for whom the electors meant to vote. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the time, and at the request of the council the town clerk obtained an order from the county court judge to inspect the rejected papers. On Tuesday, at the monthly meeting of the council, he reported that of the 180 rejected on account of uncertainty, no fewer than 153 were perfectly intelligible and good votes. The seats of the sitting members are not affected, the only result being to increase the majority of the Conservative candidate, who headed the poll by 179 votes, by some 40 extra votes.

A JUDGE SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

The trial of Joshua Le Bailly, one of the judges of the Royal Jersey Court, was brought to a close on Tuesday evening, having lasted eight days. The prisoner, who was managing director of the Jersey Bank, on charges of embezzlement, was charged with fraud and embezzlement in disposing of various securities deposited in the Bank to the amount of £8,000; pledging Sardinian bonds, value £5,000, with which he was entrusted; presenting a false receipt for £10,000; and issuing £10,000 of bank notes falsely dated; and giving the guarantee of the bank for a private loan. He was found guilty on four counts, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

**MURDER BY A MOTHER.**—*Continued from page 1.*  
At the Hull Police court on Thursday morning Jane Crompton, a married woman, was charged with a wilful murder of her daughter, four months old. At about eight o'clock on Thursday morning the prisoner was left with her two children. Shortly afterwards a neighbour called in at the house, and saw the deceased child in bed with his head under the bedclothes. She called out to the lady, and the latter came about a foot from the lattice. When charged with the murder, the prisoner said, "Yes, I did it." A new knife, which appeared to have been wiped, was found on the table, slight stains of blood being upon it. The prisoner was remanded.

**HUMAN BONES SOLD FOR MANURE IN LONDON.**  
May 14.—Three young men were convicted in the Clerkenwell police court, London of having desecrated a grave yard; the evidence went to prove that this was a common practice, and that the boys when they could not find the skulls and bones lying on the surface, had only to dig down a few inches when they could get plenty. The bones were resold to agriculturists for the purpose of manure, and it was stated that at the present time there were a large number of perfect skulls to be picked up under the arches in Charterhouse street.



# THE NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 14, 1873.

## Declaration of Principles OF THE NATIONALIST. A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Published Every Saturday at No. 5 Post Street,  
San Francisco.

Nationalist Printing and Publishing Co.

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tending to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the NATIONALIST been established. The importance of the work to be performed and the necessity of performing it well, have led to the formation of a Joint-Stock Company of Irishmen, Irish-Americans and others, under the title of "THE NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY." This Company undertakes to publish the NATIONALIST in future, and pledges itself that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics.

1. The main object of the NATIONALIST shall be to assist in the establishment of a REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL. As means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting Irish liberty from any other source than Irish arms in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most efficient mode of rendering that assistance most conducive to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the right of every nation to its own autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism and free institutions among all nations, and oppose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all inflammatory references to religious and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, as religious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen. Provided, however, that current religious news may be inserted without prejudicial comments.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced, and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy; and it shall neither advocate nor attack the claims of any political party or individual when seeking political position, Federal, State or Municipal.

8. It will also be neutral but friendly in its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly independent.

9. A speciality will be made of giving publicity to all matters of interest to the Irish societies and military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

The main object of this undertaking being the union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish independence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been, as far as possible, removed, so that the NATIONALIST might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genuine lovers of liberty, and there shall not be any deviations from these principles permitted in the columns of this journal under any circumstances. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of almost all the Irish organizations of California, whether revolutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our future performances rather than our present promises, while we believe ourselves competent, as well as determined, to repel the attacks of all enemies of our cause, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial cooperation of all to enable us to make the NATIONALIST take a front-rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

The above is the declaration of principles which the Nationalist Publishing Company pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its ability; and, as this company is organized solely for that purpose, and not for any purpose of gain, it confidently appeals for support to all Irishmen who desire to see their native land an independent nation, and likewise to all lovers of HUMAN FREEDOM.

### THE REVENGE OF DONAL COMM.

[A LEGEND OF GLENARIFF BY J. J. CALLANAN.]

(Continued.)

He gazed a moment on her face  
And stooped to take the last embrace,  
And as his lips to her's he prest,  
The coffin shook beneath his breast.  
That heaved convulsive as 'twould break;  
Then in a tone subdued and meek,  
"Take her," he said, and calmly rose,  
And thro' the friends that round him close,  
Unheeding what their love would say,  
All silently he urged his way,  
Then wildly rushing down the steep  
He plunged amid the breaker's sweep.

Awfully the thunder,  
Is shouting thro' the night,  
And o'er the heaven convulsed and riven  
The lightning-streams are bright,  
Beneath their fitful flashing,  
As from hill to hill they leap,  
In ridgy brightness dashing  
Comes on loud ocean's sweep.

Fearfully the tempest  
Sings out his battle-song,  
His war is with the undimmed rocks  
And the forests tall and strong;  
His war is with the stately bark;  
But ere the strife be o'er,  
Full many a pine, on land and brine,  
Shall rise to Heaven no more.

The storm shall sink in slumber,  
The lightning fold its wing,  
And the morning star shall gleam afar,  
In the beauty of its king;  
But there are eyes shall sleep in death  
Before they meet its ray,  
Avenger! on thine errand speed,  
Haste Donald on thy way.

Carriganass from thy walls  
No longer now the warder calls;  
No more is heard o'er goblets bright  
Thy shout of revelry at night;  
No more the bugle's merry sound  
Wakes all thy mountain echoes round,  
When for the foray, or the chase,  
At morn rush'd forth thy hardy race,

And northward as it died away  
Roused the wild deer of Koom-an-eh  
All bare is now thy mountain's side,  
Where rose the forest's stately pride;  
No solitary friend remains  
Of all that graced thy fair domains;  
But that dark stream still rushes on  
Beneath thy walls, the swift Ouan,  
And kisses with its sorrowing wave,  
And kisses with its sorrowing wave,  
Fair Castle, I have stood at night,  
When summer's moon gave all her light,  
And gazed upon thee till the past,  
Came o'er my spirit and my fast;

To think thy strength could not avail  
Against the Saxon's iron hall,  
And thou at length didst cease to be  
The shield of mountain liberty.  
From Carriganass shone that night  
Thro' storm and darkness many a light,  
And loud and noisy was the din  
Of some high revelry within:  
At times was heard the warder's song  
Upon the night-wind borne along,  
And frequent burst upon the ear  
The merry soldier's jovial cheer:  
For their dark chieftain in his hall  
That day held joyous festival,  
And showed forth all his wealth and pride  
To welcome home his beauteous bride.

Hush! 'twas the music's sprightly sound,  
The wine had ceased to circle round,  
And to their chambers, one by one,  
The drowsy revellers had gone;  
Alone that chieftain still remains,  
And still by starts the goblet drains:  
He paced the hall with hurried tread,  
Ort look'd behind and shook his head,  
And paused and listened as the gale  
Swell'd on his ear with wilder wail,  
And where the tapers faintly flung  
Their light, and where the arras hung:  
He'd start and look with fearful glance  
And quivering lip, then quick advance,  
And laugh in mockery of his fear  
And drink again.

"Close well that door and set awhile,  
Some foolish thoughts I would beguile,  
"Fill to my bride and say didst e'er  
"See form so light, or face so fair?"  
"I little deem'd this savage land  
"Such witching beauty could command;  
"That rebel Erin's mountain wild  
"Could nurse M'Carthy's matchless child;  
"Then drink with me in blooming flow  
"The heiress of Clan-Lon-Roe."  
Fitz-Eustace quaff'd the cup and said,  
"I saw one more—she's with the dead,  
"You best know how!"

That chieftain from'n'd  
And dash'd the goblet to the ground;  
"Curse on thy tongue, that deed if past,  
"But one word more and 'tis thy last;  
"Art thou't upraid me also doomed?"  
He paused awhile and then resum'd—  
(To be continued.)

### Wit and Humor.

When may a man be said to make both ends meet? When he never opens his mouth without "putting his foot in it."

It has been discovered lately that George Washington was a mean-spirited youth. They say now that instead of acknowledging that he cut that famous tree, he laid the blame on his cousin whose name was Isaac. Washington said, when asked by his father who cut the tree, "I cannot tell a lie, sir. I like cut it, with my little hatchet."—Santa Clara Owl.

"How wonderful," exclaims some unhappy philosopher, "are the laws governing human existence! Were it not for tight lacing all civilized countries would be overrun with women."

A Virginia City paper says a lady of that place who goes strong for woman's rights has been presented with a pair of pants. She panted for freedom, she panted for renown; that made a pair of pants, and she put them on.

The most original spelling we have ever seen is the following. It beats phonetics: 80 you be—a tub. 80 hit pea—a top. Be 80—bat. See 80—eat. Pea 80—pat. Are 80—rat. See oh! double e—cow. See you be—cut. See a—cab. Be you double tea—butt. See a double ell—call.

The Gilroy Advocate says: Authorized parties from the East are in this State forming organizations called "Farmers' Granges." They are secret orders, having for their object the furtherance of farming interests.



## The Cheapest

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San Francisco

## J. J. O'BRIEN'S,

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Our Prices are now arranged to suit the Times.

BLACK SILKS,  
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STRIPED SILKS,  
JAPANESE SILKS,  
IRISH POPLINS,

Japanese, Striped, and Figured Poplins, now 12 1/2 cents a yard.  
Handsome Striped and Plain Poplins, 15, 20, and 25 cents a yard.  
Fine All Wool Dressing Cloths (all colors), 37 1/2 cents a yard.  
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300 pieces French Corded Pique (60-cent quality), 25 cents a yard.  
All Spring Dress Goods Reduced to Half Price.  
Green Linens, Percales, and Chambrays, all reduced.  
100 pieces Tasso Linens (new fabric), 12 1/2 cents a yard.  
Hand Loom Table Linens (50-cent quality), 30 cents a yard.  
Large Size All Linen Napkins 85 cents a dozen, and upward.  
Large Size All Linen Towels, 90 cents a dozen, and upward.  
Marcellite Spreads marvellously cheap.  
All widths and makes of Sheetings, reduced in price.  
Wamsutta, New York Mills, Lonsdale, White Rock, and all good brands of Muslins Sold at ACTUAL COST.  
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Ladies' Merino Underwear, cheap.  
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A Call Respectfully Solicited.

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Samples and Price Lists sent free, on application, to any part of the State or Pacific Coast.

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Wines and Liquors of the Best Quality constantly on hand.

The business continues to be conducted by Mr. P. H. MORRISSEY, who does his best to give satisfaction to customers.

my17-18

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Work Warranted from 6 to 7 Years.

All orders left at the southwest corner of Third and Stevenson streets executed with the utmost dispatch.

## NOTICE

THISTLETON'S JOLLY GIANT, the only Comic Paper on the Pacific Coast, is now out. Lots of Fun, Splendid Pictures of the Daily Press, Emperor Norton, Arnold, the Diamond Swindler, many curious things, and what the Omnipotent, the "Live Paper," saw in the Moon. For sale by Newsboys, and all the News Dealers on the Coast. Price, Ten Cents. Office, No. 9 Post Street.

WANTED.—A Dozen Newsboys, my3-18

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LAURA FAIR LETS THE "WOLF OUT OF THE FOLD."

Look at the prizes of the twelve wise jurors That acquitted the Fair Laura so bold;  
Get one to commemorate the Fair trial, As illustrated in "The Wolf in the Fold." ap19-20

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BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, HAMS, BACON,

LARD, ETC., ETC.

No. 30, Occidental Market, (Suiter street side), San Francisco.  
Particular attention paid to country consignments. All orders promptly attended to. Goods delivered free of charge. my24-18

## City Gardens.

Every Saturday and Sunday will be given a FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENT.

Sunday, June 16th—Festival of the Hebrew Societies.

GARDENS To Let on the Most Reasonable Terms for Festivals, Fairs, Pic-Nics, Etc.

Apply to, or Address,  
M. V. STEVENS, City Gardens, ap12-18

## PACIFIC ROLLING MILL CO'Y.

Manufacturers of

Railroad and Merchant Iron, Nuts, Bolts and Washers.

SHIP AND RAILROAD SPIKES, STEAM-BOAT SHAFTS, CRANKS.

PISTONS, CONNECTING RODS, CAR AND LOCOMOTIVE AXLES AND FRAMES.

And Hammered Iron of every Description.

Highest price paid for Scrap Iron.

WILLIAM ALVORD, President.

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Office:

No. 3 & 5 Front Street, San Francisco

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## HIBERNIA SAVINGS

Loan Society.

OFFICE—North-east corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

OFFICERS:

President, M. D. SWEENEY

Vice-President, C. D. O'SULLIVAN

TRUSTEES:

M. D. SWEENEY, M. J. O'CONNOR,

O. D. O'SULLIVAN, P. MCANAN,

J. O'SULLIVAN, GUSTAVE TOUCHARD,

R. J. T. BEN, J. A. DONAHUE,

PETER DONAHUE.

Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable banking house; but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit. A proper pass book will be delivered to the Agent by whom the deposit is made.

Deposits received from \$2.50 upwards.

Office Hours—From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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## JOHN T. KELLY'S

Bar and Billiard Rooms

840 MARKET STREET.

Opposite Fourth street. SAN FRANCISCO.

Finest quality of Ales, Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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## "SPIERS & POND SALOON"

COR. BUSH AND KEARNY STREETS.

"JAMIESON," "DANVILLE," "MURPHY," "BURKE,"

Or any other good brand, and all other drinks.

HAYES & CO., Proprietors.

## "SPIERS & POND SALOON"

COR. BUSH AND KEARNY STREETS.

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## WOODWARD'S GARDENS.

THE CENTRAL PARK OF THE PACIFIC,

EMBRACING A

Museum and Art Gallery,

Conservatories and Menagerie,

AND A

## Skating Rink,

ADMISSION—Twenty-five Cents

California Brass Works.

## WEED & KINGWELL,

No. 125 First St.

Opposite Minna, San Francisco.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Brass, Composition, Zinc and Babbitt Metal Castings.

Church and Steamboat Bells on hand and made to order. Also, a full assortment of Steam and Water Cocks and Valves, Hydraulic Pipes, Nozzles, Hose Coupling, Etc.

Brass Ship work, Spikes, Sheathing Nails, and Rudder Braces.

Agents for Seibert's Eureka Lubricator.

Highest market price paid for old Bells, Copper and Brass.

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## WASHINGTON HOTEL,

519 MISSION STREET,

Between First and Second. SAN FRANCISCO

Board and Lodging per week.....\$4.50

Board and Lodging per Day.....1.00

Single Meals......25

Lodging per Night......50 and 35

Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge.

JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor.

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## THE STEAMER

S. M. WHIPPLE

Has been thoroughly overhauled, and the owners are now ready to negotiate with societies or parties wishing to charter her for Sunday Excursions.

For particulars, apply on board, or of S. E. HERRICK, Agent, 126 Clay street.

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## DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID  
MODERATE CHARGES  
DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S  
PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE

(FOUNDED IN 1853.)

No. 519 Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff street (a few doors below the What Cheer House.) Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the Afflicted sound and scientific Medical Aid, in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of secrecy, and all sexual disorders.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute, for the cure of CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE AND GENITO-URINARY ORGANS, and all private diseases, viz: Syphilis, in all its forms and stages; Gonorrhea, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse; GONORRHOEA, GLEET, STRICTURES, NOCTURNAL EMISSION, ETC., etc.; and he hopes his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He cures without mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients who having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their medical agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a Notary Public.

The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a Physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than twenty years.

A CASE OF GLEET AND STRICTURE.

DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment, for your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in the city, and believing that those doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunate who require medical advice, if you have any doubt as to whom you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address and call and see me. (I keep a store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as infallible cures for Gonorrhea, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly yours, I—H—

San Francisco, June 16th, 1864.

June, A. D., 1864. A. S. GOULD, Notary Public

(L. S.)

## SEMINAL WEAKNESS—A SPOON-TO CERTIFICATE OF MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF SPERMATORRHOEA.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induce me to make this statement. For many years I had been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhea" or Seminal weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year, however, I had Seminal weakness to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical aid I could find, and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but reading DR. DOHERTY'S card I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the doctor at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was reasonable. I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the fifth of December last I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks treatment, I



# THE NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 14, 1873.

## IRISH DIRECTORY

Third (Irish) Regiment, N. G. C. Field and Staff Officers—A. Wason, Colonel; M. O. Bateman, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. J. Conlin, Major; P. J. Tammian, Adjutant; W. Carey, Quartermaster; J. D. Cushman, Surgeon; James Barrett, Commissary; Dr. Green, Surgeon; Rev. Father Lagan, Chaplain; Color-Bearer, John Gleason.

Co. A, Montgomery Guards; Captain, C. Quinn; First Lieutenant, W. Lee; Second Lieutenant, T. Bolster, drill in Armory Hall.

Co. B, Emmet Life Guards; Captain, R. Clery; 1. G. Hayden, First Lieutenant; R. Fowkes, Second Lieutenant; drill in Irish-American Hall every Thursday.

Co. C, Meagher Guards; Captain, J. Egan; D. T. Sullivan, First Lieutenant; D. J. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant; drill in Armory Hall every Thursday.

Co. D, Wolfe Tone Guards; Captain, J. Laddy; First Lieutenant, M. O'Brien; Second Lieutenant, John Byrne; drill in Armory Hall every Thursday.

Co. E, MacMahon Guards; Captain, J. H. McKenomy; First Lieutenant, H. Casey; Second Lieutenant, E. F. Gleason; drill in Hall corner Sixth and Market every Tuesday.

Co. F, Shields Guards; Captain, M. Flanagan; J. Hand First Lieutenant; M. C. Egan, Second Lieutenant; drill in Hibernian Hall every Wednesday.

Sarsfield Guards, (Independent); Captain, H. O. Bateman; First Lieutenant, S. C. Walsh; drill in Irish-American Hall on Thursdays.

Co. A, Legion of St. Patrick; Captain, M. B. Hughes; drill in Hibernian Hall every Tuesday.

Hibernia Rifles; Captain, Thomas Egan; Second Lieutenant, M. J. Gaven; Second Lieutenant, John McGrath; First Sergeant, J. J. Carroll; Second Sergeant, J. B. Walsh; Third Sergeant, Thomas Flynn; drill in Irish-American Hall every Wednesday.

Jackpot Dragoons; Captain, M. Greaney; E. M. Phillips, First Lieutenant; T. W. Collins, Second Lieutenant; drill in La Grande Armory every Friday.

Sons of the Emerald Isle—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Irish-American Hall. Nicholas Ennis, President; P. A. Dacey, V. P.; J. O'Brien, R. S.; P. S. Guerin, F. S.; J. Burke, C. S.; J. O'Connell, T. Dr. Newell, corner Mission and New Montgomery, Physicians.

Irish-Americans—Meet in Irish-American Hall. John Collins, President; T. McInerney, V. P.; J. O'Donnell, R. S.; M. J. McInerney, F. S.; J. Henry, C. S.; J. Grant, T. Dr. Hutchings, 722 Post street, Physicians.

Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association—Meet first Friday of each month at Irish-American Hall. M. Sullivan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.

St. Joseph's Temperance, L. and B. Association—Meet every Sunday at 10 o'clock P. M. Daniel MacSwiney, President; M. O'Brien, Secretary.

St. Mary's Temperance and Literary Society—Meet every Sunday in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. Anderson, President.

Father Matthew Temperance Society—Meet every Sunday evening in Irish-American Hall. Henry Hall, President.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Meet in basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. R. Kelly, President; N. W. Wane, Secretary.

Irish Volunteers—Captain, T. Lynch; drill on Mondays. Thomas F. Burke Circle, F. B.—Centre, P. H. Lydon; Secretary, Thomas Kehoe.

A. O. H.—St. Thomas Circle, M. Ward, S. D.; J. J. Donovan, S. S.

County Officers: M. J. Wrin, C. D.; J. F. Meagher, G. P.; J. T. Barry, G. V. P.; T. Drady, G. S.; P. Carr, G. A. S.; John Cooney, G. T.

Division No. 1.—Meet first Friday of the month at Hibernia Hall. Wm. Simpson, President; J. B. Oliver, V. P.; B. McDermott, R. S.; J. Reed, F. S.; M. McMahon, T.

Division No. 2.—Meet third Thursday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. H. Gallagher, President; P. D. Ryan, V. P.; E. Hartley, F. S.; J. Gallagher, R. S.; C. Farrelly, T.

Division No. 3.—Meet first and third Friday of the month at Irish-American Hall. J. Butler, President; J. H. Gilmore, V. P.; T. D. Sullivan, R. S.; T. Flanagan, F. S.; P. Kendrick, T.

Division 5.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at their Hall, Dolores Street. P. R. Haas, President; B. Rierdon, V. P.; J. McGrath, R. S.; P. Harrington, F. S.; John Kenny, T.

Division 6.—Meet second and fourth Friday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. J. J. Desmond, President; J. A. Lennon, V. P.; James F. Meagher, R. S.; E. R. Birmingham, F. S.; Thos. Donnelly, T.

Division 7.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Rogers' and Stevedores' Hall, Pacific street. W. Higgins, President; J. W. Murphy, V. P.; B. G. Mooney, R. S.; J. Kelly, F. S.; J. O'Callaghan, T.

Division No. 8.—Meet at Tammany Hall. W. Gillersan, President; D. Coyne, V. P.; H. McCloskey, F. S.; T. Flynn, R. S.; T. Laughlin, T.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY—Division No. 1.—M. V. O'Brien, C. D.; R. Hughes, F. P.; J. Brown, V. P.; J. Cronin, R. S.; B. Lucy, F. S.; W. J. O'Brien, T.

Divi No. 2.—D. Flynn, P. J. Donovan, V. P.; J. Carroll, R. S.; R. J. Dowling, R. S.; M. Coffey, T.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY—Division No. 1. (Stockton)—J. Ward, C. D.; J. A. Morisey, P. J. Murray, V. P.; J. McCarthy, R. S.; P. M. Darcy, F. S.; J. O. Donnell, T.

SOLANO COUNTY—Division No. 1. (Vallejo)—D. Brennan, C. D.; P. Kelly, F. J. Moran, V. P.; T. Walsh, R. S.; J. Kennedy, F. S.; J. Goar, T.

ALAMEDA COUNTY—Division No. 1. (Oakland)—T. D. Cronin, C. D.; M. Fitzgerald, F.

YUBA COUNTY—Division No. 1. (Marysville)—M. J. Pettit, C. D.; J. Byrne, F. J. Walsh, V. P.; J. Donohoe, F. S.; M. Flynn, T.

Division No. 2. (Smartsville)—J. McQuaide, P. J. Long, V. P.; M. Kelly, R. S.; C. Slattery, F. S.; A. Kerrigan, T.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY—Division No. 1. (San Jose)—H. Kelly, C. D.; J. Johnson, V. P.; D. Coakley, R. S.; J. Condy, F. S.; D. Noonan, T.

Division No. 2. (Santa Clara)—J. Cotter, P. J. Murphy, V. P.; J. Fitzpatrick, R. S.; J. Donovan, F. S.; T. Clarke, T.

NEVADA COUNTY—Division No. 1. (Truckee)—J. Creed, C. D.; M. Mahon, P. M. Guy, R. S.; H. Quinn, F. S.; M. Mahon, T.

Hibernia Benevolent Society of Sacramento—J. Ryan, P. J. Black, V. P.; R. Green, T. J. P. Dray, R. S.; W. O'Brien, C. D.; D. Brown, F. J. McGuire, R. Brown, J. J. Cadogan, J. Dillon, W. D. Farrell.

Thos. F. Bourke Circle F. B.—Meet every Tuesday in Hibernia Hall.

K. R. B. No. 1.—Meet every Thursday at I. C. Hall, 715 Market street.

K. R. B. No. 2.—Meet every Tuesday at I. C. Hall.

Esquire and Luby Club, I. C.—Meet every Monday at I. C. Hall. Frank Mahon, President; P. J. Casey, Secretary.

Thomas Davis Club, I. C.—Meet every Wednesday at I. C. Hall. T. O. Maher, President; W. Cotter, Secretary.

We have started with the above as a beginning for what we intend to make a standing Directory for all the Irish Organizations, military and civic, on this Coast. To enable us to supply omissions, and to make the Directory full and satisfactory, we respectfully call on the Secretaries of the different Irish societies of the city and the State to forward us at once the names of their officers, the time and place of meeting, the date of their organization, and whatever other information they may deem important. We will publish all matters of importance without charge.

### Dedication.

St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church for the colored people was dedicated on the 18th inst. with a great and gorgeous display. The church edifice is located on Gay and Fifteenth streets, between Franklin avenue and Morgan, and though modest in its proportions it will doubtless wield an influence in the community.

It is a novelty in its way, being the only Catholic Church for the colored people west of the Mississippi. The building is of brick, and has a seating capacity of about 300, with a basement beneath for a Sabbath school.—St. Louis Globe.

Testimonials can be seen at the Cotton Drop and Candy Depot, 828 Market street. Warranted to cure or money refunded. For sale by all dealers in medicines.

## An Example for Congressmen to Follow.

Some time since, Hon. W. R. Roberts Representative in Congress from the Fifth District of New York, was notified by the Secretary of War that his District was entitled to a Cadetship in Westpoint. As he had done in the case of the Naval Cadetship, which was won and is still held by "Admiral" O'Keefe, Col. Roberts placed the appointment among the boys attending the various schools in his District; and the trial of merit took place on the 22d inst., in the meeting room of the Board of Education.

Superintendent Kiddle, of the Public Schools presided at the examination, and the questions were given out by Assistant Superintendent Thomas T. Harrison—written answers being required in every instance.

The medical examination, which was made by Drs. Nealis and Harrington, reduced the number of eligible candidates to eight, whose names were as follows: Wm. J. Foley, aged 17, Wm. F. Ryan, aged 18, Charles Kaiser, aged 16, Thomas A. Fitzsimmons, aged 17, Nathan H. Hall, aged 14, James F. Colligan, aged 16, Thomas F. Lehoe, aged 17, and Eugene Sheridan, aged 17. The result was as follows:

T. A. Fitzsimmons (90 per cent).....715  
Eugene Sheridan.....684  
Thomas F. Kehoe.....670  
Charles Kaiser.....650  
Wm. F. Ryan.....648  
N. H. Hall.....630  
William J. Foley.....617  
James F. Colligan.....452

Master Fitzsimmons was accordingly declared the successful candidate, and was consigned to this very creditable exhibit by Colonel Roberts, the Superintendent, and the members of the Committee.

Just as the boys were being dismissed by Mr. Kiddle, a most extraordinary and unexpected event occurred. Colonel Roberts, who had been watching the examination with intense interest was handed the following

STARTLING DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1873.

Hon. William P. Roberts, M. C.

Under the new apportionment, which took effect March 4, the newly appointed cadet from Fourth district, with his home First Ward, and your district thus stands represented at Military Academy from March 4.

The Secretary of War is consequently compelled, with regret, to withdraw the invitation of January 11, to nominate a cadet.

W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

A feeling of astonishment and dissatisfaction was created by the receipt of this dispatch, and Colonel Roberts (who was of opinion that an injustice so manifest would not be persisted in by the War Department,) immediately penned the following answer to the Secretary of War:—

NEW YORK, May 22, 1873.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

I beg to enclose my nomination for a military cadet. The young man passed a most satisfactory examination before a committee of citizens in the Board of Education. I have, therefore, much pleasure in forwarding his name. When the examination was over and the lad had won the prize by his talent and culture I was surprised at receiving a telegram from you withdrawing the nomination from the Fifth Congressional district, on the ground that the candidate or nominee from the Fourth Congressional District had been transferred to the Fifth.

This would be not only depriving my District which comprises all of the old Fourth and nearly all of the old Fifth District, of a cadet, but the city of New York would have only five military cadets, according to your decision, though in law entitled to six, and in justice, to seven.

I have the most exalted opinion of your love of justice, and I am satisfied that, on a cool and deliberate examination of the circumstances, the facts and the law, you will reserve your action as expressed in your telegram of this date. I will be most happy to furnish you with any further information you may desire in regard to the question at issue.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS.

THE RIGHT TALK.—The following, which we find in the San Francisco NATIONALIST, an organ of advanced Irish opinion, has the true ring about it. When such teachings shall prevail generally among the natives of the Green Isle, she will not long remain a subject nation:

"We have deemed it prudent in the present state of Irish parties to decide on refusing to discuss religious topics in this paper. For this course we might assign many reasons. The sectarian hate fostered among our countrymen by England, and the pernicious evils resulting from the protracted war of creeds, would be enough to justify us. We might also say that worth and truth and patriotism are not confined to one class of worshippers, and that in Ireland's struggle for freedom, the worth and truth and patriotism of all will be needed. Union among Irishmen is essential to success, and that union can never be effected so long as some of them ignorantly and absurdly hate one another 'for love of God.' We preach a land avoken to the needs of the hour, and one of those needs is the cultivation of friendly feeling between men of different sections, classes and creeds. We would wish to see all true men of the Irish race, no matter what their religious differences might be, standing up, shoulder to shoulder, for fatherland. And if men are ready to risk life and limb for Irish freedom, we do not deem it a criminal omission if we forget to ask what church they go to, or whether they go to any."

—Lakeport Bee.

The terrible results of tobacco and whisky in shortening human life, and impairing the human faculties at an early age, have been exemplified in the case of William Cappago, of St. Joseph, Mo. The Herald of that city states he was 121 years old at the time of his death. He professed to have taken part in the march of the Mexican Revolution, and to have been at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington.

He came through Kentucky when Daniel Boone was the only white settler in the territory, and spent some time with him in his cabin. For the past hundred and five years he has been a devotee to the use of intoxicating liquors. He built one of the first distilleries in Missouri, and as the water in that section of the country was bad, and as there was a poor market for whisky, he became his best customer. Although he was an acting Justice of the Peace during the late years of his life, it was noticed that his faculties were less acute than before he became addicted to the use of tobacco and whisky. It is to be hoped that all the youth who read an account of his early death will take warning, for few of them have constitutions that will bear up against abuses as long as this man's did.

## UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Cor. Beale and Folsom Sts., San Francisco.

CORNELIUS MALONEY, Proprietor (Late of the Franklin House.)

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL HAS been thoroughly renovated and fitted up in superior style. Parties who have sent up to the States for friends, or who expect friends, will please notify C. Maloney, and he will attend to them on arrival, and forward them with due care to their destination.

A library is attached to the house for the use of its patrons; also, a fire-proof safe, where money and other valuables are taken charge of at the risk of the proprietor. An Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at the wharf to convey passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

Nathaniel Curry & Brother,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN...

SHOT, RIFLES and GUNS, and Pistols

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand, Henry's, Spencer's, Sharp's and Colt's Repeating Rifles. Also, Cartridges of every description.

No. 113 Sansome Street, Between Pine and Bush.....SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast for the Sale of the genuine Deringer Pistols. Repairing of every description done in the neatest manner, and warranted.

my24-tf

KANE & McGUIRE,

DEALERS IN...

Poultry and Game,

Stalls 44 and 45, Occidental Market, Sutter Street side, First Stail to the right, San Francisco.

Consignments solicited, and orders promptly attended to and Delivered Free.

my24-tf

E. RIORDAN & SONS,

No. 227 1/2 HAYES STREET, San Francisco.

Makers of all kinds of Men's and Boys' Custom Made Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

Also—Misses' and Children's Shoes.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

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THOMAS REID,

Coal and Wood Dealer,

958 Mission street, between Fifth and Sixth, (North side) San Francisco.

All kinds of Coal and Wood constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest possible cash prices.

Bellingham Bay, Mount Diablo, West Hartley, Coos Bay, Sydney and Hard Coal, Coke and Charcoal delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

my24-tf

OPPOSITION TO SACRAMENTO.

Through by Daylight!

THE STEAMER

S. M. WHIPPLE,

BRADBURY.....Master

Will, until further notice, leave VALLEJO STREET WHARF, San Francisco

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,

At half-past ten o'clock A. M.

Returning—Will leave foot of N Street, Sacramento, Every Wednesday and Saturday, at seven o'clock A. M., sharp, touching at Benicia, Rio Vista and Colusa.

Fare.....\$1 00  
Freight, per ton.....\$1 50  
Meals.....50  
Berths.....50

Also, until further notice, will leave Vallejo street wharf, San Francisco,

EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY,

At 7 1/2 o'clock A. M.,

For Antioch, touching at Benicia, New York, and Pittsburg.

Returning—Will leave Antioch at 2 1/2 P. M., same day, making the same landings.

E. K. WHIPPLE, Proprietor.

For further particulars inquire on board of the Boat, or to

S. E. HERRICK, Agent,

120 1/2 Clay street, San Francisco.

A. BREWER, Agent, Sacramento.

my3-tf

CHILION BEACH,

IMPORTER OF

Books and Fine Stationery,

No. 5 Montgomery St.,

(Masonic Temple) San Francisco.

Monograms and Crests Artistically Designed and Engraved. Constantly in Receipt of New Books and the Very Latest Styles of Stationery. Initial Stamping without Charge. Wedding and Visiting Cards Written, Engraved or Printed. Also, Names Written on Handkerchiefs.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A LARGE AMOUNT OF New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for Rope of any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of

Manila Rope, all Sizes,  
Tarred Manila Rope,  
Hay Rope,  
Whale Line, etc. etc.

TUBBS & CO.,

611 and 613 FRONT STREET

Stage Line For Sale.

TEN HORSES AND TWO STAGES ON THE MAIL

Route of Thirty Miles between Sanelito, Bolinas and Olinda.

Cash required, \$1,500. Enquire at the Chicago Hotel, Pacific street, San Francisco.

ap19-tf

J. D. Callaghan, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.

OFFICE.....No. 748 Market street, (Opposite Bancroft's.)  
RESIDENCE.....No. 829 Folsom street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Office Hours—From 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 P. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 P. M. to 7 P. M.

ap12-tf

The Union Pacific Salt Co.

All kinds of Salt, including Rock, Ground and Liver pool, constantly on hand and for sale.

PACKED IN EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY

FOR THE TRADE.

OFFICE—No. 218 Sacramento Street, San Francisco.

my4-tf

## MANHATTAN HOUSE

705 and 707 Front St., between Pacific and Broadway

SAN FRANCISCO.

Board and Lodging, per Week, - - \$4 50.  
Board, per Day, - - - - - 75c.

N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Free Coach to the House.

JAMES COONEY, Proprietor

(Formerly of the Central House.)

my4-tf

GIANT POWDER.

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## THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 14, 1873.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom?"  
JOHN MITCHELL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

### OUR PAPER.

**Wanted, Immediately.**  
The Friends of Ireland, and the Friends of Universal Freedom, to subscribe for

"THE IRISH NATIONALIST,"  
The antagonist of everything Sectarian or Sectional, the Denouncer of Humbug and Fraud, the Foe to Monarchy and Tyranny, the Friend of Republicanism and Free Institutions, the Champion of Irish Rights and the Rights of Humanity.

To make this Journal what it can become—a credit to the people for whom it is written—EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE is needed. Therefore, send in your Subscriptions and Advertisements at once, and make your friends do likewise, to No. 5 Post street.

### DUTIES OF IRISH-AMERICANS.

By the term Irish-American, we mean a United States naturalized citizen of Irish birth or Irish blood. The fact that he is a United States citizen implies that, to be true to his obligations, he must honestly and honorably fulfill all the duties which are comprehended in a hearty allegiance to the American Government. He must thoroughly believe in the principles of democratic republicanism on which the Constitution of the United States is founded, and must be at all times prompt to uphold the honor, welfare and integrity of the country at the sacrifice of his property and the risk of his life. In other words, he must be as true to the spirit of American institutions and as obedient to the laws of the State, as if he had his birth within the limits of the Union. When he swears allegiance to the United States, he must, in regard to citizenship, be as much American as if he drew his blood from the Pilgrim stock or from the F F V's of Virginia. Now, let us for a moment see what an American may legitimately do after loyally performing all that the Constitution prescribes. It is a mighty range of territory from the Golden Gate to the pine woods of Maine; but not even that great distance can limit the extent of his sympathies. If he is a thorough American, his spirit will reach to any land whatsoever where human beings cry out from the depths of their bondage, or rise in their strength to battle for freedom. He will send forth the cheering word and the helping dollar in aid of the good cause. If he loves republican institutions, and detests monarchy, he will try as far as in him lies to extend the area of the one, and narrow the boundaries of the other. If, as happened in Mexico, an empire is founded on the ruins of a republic, his heart and his arm will be raised against the empire. Wherever freedom is to be encouraged and supported, wherever monarchy and tyranny are to be opposed and suppressed, wherever the weak are groaning under oppression, wherever a grievous wrong is to be made right, there will be his legitimate place.

The laws of the State may not always encourage him in his sympathies or in the acts consequent upon them, but there is sometimes a law higher than the State. Some years ago it was illegal to harbor fugitive negroes; it is now illegal to prevent them from going whosoever they will. The spirit of American law is always right, though the letter is often imperfect. Holding then that the spread of republicanism is in consonance with the spirit which pervades the Constitution, we claim that it is right and commendable for American citizens to sympathize with and to aid any people struggling to give their country the benefit of American institutions. It is legitimate for any citizen of the United States to give aid and comfort to France and Spain in their present contest with aristocracy and monarchy; and a fortiori, it is legitimate for Irishmen to take the steps necessary to establish an Irish Republic. It would be the best service they could render the United States; because with Ireland as a guard at England's door, this country need fear no other attempt at the subversion of its power. In view of the fact that England is the natural enemy both of Ireland and America, we conceive it to be one of the first duties of Irish Americans to cripple that enemy by every honorable means at their disposal. And they can best effect that object by helping to establish Irish independence. This we lay down therefore as one of their duties.

Another is to cast aside for ever the local or religious feuds which disgraced some of them at home. The persons who endeavor to revive or perpetuate the factions of the different sections of Ireland, or who—worse still—would import their religious bigotry and fanaticism into American Society, are a disgrace to Ireland and an insult to the United States.

More anon respecting our duties and our Rights.

### NEW TITLE.

Our readers will observe, we hope with pleasure, that the New Title which we put at the head of our paper to-day adds considerably to our handsome looks. The design is seen at a glance to be Irish, American, and Californian. The addition of the term *Irish* to our former designation *NATIONALIST* will more distinctively mark our position without altering it an iota. Irish Independence and the spread of American institutions to all lands on earth remains our motto. We have no quarrel with any nation, but beg leave to announce ourselves as ever the inveterate enemies of British rule in Ireland.

### A NEEDED TESTIMONIAL.

It is something which Irishmen are wont to take pride in, that they are rarely or never unmindful of the claims of those who struggle for the liberation of Ireland from the yoke of the oppressor. No memory is more sacredly enshrined in the great heart of the Irish nation than the memory of those who lived and died for its freedom. In the period of the national struggle which is within our own memories, we can recollect nothing more creditable to the noble public spirit of our people than the hearty response which they have given to the appeals of the various committees in behalf of the families of the political prisoners. Even now, those families are to a certain extent, the nation's care. Though the attempt to win liberty frequently ends in disaster, the victim of the prison or the martyr of the scaffold finds an abiding place in Irish affection. And this large-hearted affection flows out till it embraces the relatives and friends of the man whose soul was tried and true.

We have seen started in San Francisco a project which did honor to the men of this coast, and did much also to send the red blood bounding through the myriad veins of Erin. We allude to the honor paid to the remains of Terence Bellew MacManus in bearing them thousands of miles over land and sea to their final resting place in an Irish grave. It can scarcely be necessary to remind any one here or even in Ireland, that under the honorable escort of Col. Smith, Mr. Kavanagh and a large delegation from New York and Philadelphia, the remains reached Ireland, and were received as those of the patriot who had suffered chains for the old cause.

Thirty thousand men in marshalled ranks followed his hearse to Glasnevin cemetery. Since that magnificent procession of faith in the patriot's creed, and that public homage to a patriot's memory, the British government has been keenly alive to the existence of a volcanic mine under its feet. We recall this grand act of the Irish people, to point out that what was so well begun should be well finished. We cannot afford to stultify ourselves by having done such honor to the memory of Terence Bellew MacManus, and then treating with coldness or neglect any one who was near and dear to him.

Without further preface, we would direct attention to the fact that Miss MacManus, a sister of the deceased patriot, has been living in this city for the past six years. It is not, at least just now, necessary to say more than that she has endured many disappointments and suffered many losses, and that her affairs at present are anything but prosperous. This state of things cannot be tolerated by the Irishmen of California. A substantial testimonial should be gotten up for this worthy lady without any hesitancy or delay. As what is everybody's business is commonly nobody's, a Committee of known and respected Irishmen is necessary to manage the business properly. To organize such a Committee, there will be a meeting in Irish Confederation Hall, 751 Market street, San Francisco, on Monday evening next at 8 P. M. Let that meeting be well attended and practical, and Miss MacManus will discover that there is in our midst some brotherly affection for the sister of one whose memory Ireland holds in honor.

### More Coercion for Ireland.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Irish American*, gives this pithy account of the latest kindness of the British Parliament to Ireland:—The Coercion Act is to be the law of the land for another two years; after which, no doubt, there will be another renewal of it. A small party of Irish members made a vigorous fight against it on the second reading, and in committee; but it was carried against them, clause after clause, by overwhelming majorities. That odious traitor, The O'Donoghue, spoke in support of the measure on the second reading, eulogised the Government for inventing it, and counselled them to keep it in operation. He defended especially the press clauses, and said they affected no papers but those which pandered to vice, and which it would be absurd to call patriotic or national. So this wretched creature wallows again to his shame and infamy. The fact that his constituents have disowned him and taken from him all moral right to act as their representative, has not deterred him from thus stabbing at his country, and at the journals which give a voice to its opinions. But, ere long those constituents will have an opportunity of hurling the traitor from his place; and down he will go, accompanied by the execrations of a nation.

FLAGS FOR THE 69TH.—From the *Irish American* we learn that a meeting of the Tipperary Flag Committee was held at Military Hall, 133 Bowery, on Thursday evening, May 29th, O'Donovan Rossa in the chair. Messrs. Luby, Costello, Devoy, Mulleda, Kingston, Sheedy, O'Brien, St. Clair, McManus, Hennessy, McClure and many others were present. There was a large accession of new members, whose names were added to the committee. The business of the meeting was satisfactorily concluded, and energetic steps taken to complete the necessary arrangements for the Flag Presentation, on the Fourth of July next, at Bellevue Garden, foot of 80th street, East River. A resolution was passed to invite the attention of a number of the independent military companies at the presentation, and request earnestly their co-operation with the Committee in making the movement an entire success—pecuniarily and otherwise;—and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with them to this effect. It is hoped that General McClellan will make the presentation address.

SAN RAPHAEL, Marin county, promises to be the most fashionable retreat on the Pacific Coast. Its well known beauty of scenery, mild and salubrious climate, and superior railroad and steamer accommodations as promised by Col. Donahue will make it a most desirable place of residence. Property of late has very much increased in price.

### IRISH CONFEDERATION.

As we had the pleasure of stating a few weeks ago, the Confederation Clubs on this coast show no symptoms of decay. They are self-reliant, hopeful, and progressive. They are ready to co-operate with any organized body of Irish nationalists who may mean practical business. There is no petty jealousy existing between them and any other organization which aims at Irish independence. At the election held in Irish Confederation Hall in this city on Monday evening last, there was a marked unanimity on the point of supporting the organization as heretofore. The Bourke and Luby Club elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Dr. Thomas Biggs; Vice-President, J. C. Talbot; Treasurer, J. J. Murphy; Secretary, J. McKeague; Trustees, J. A. Hicks, M. F. Cummings, and J. F. Searight. These gentlemen on accepting their respective offices made appropriate remarks, promising their best exertions to carry out the principles which distinguished the Confederation, and urging on all the necessity of giving their hearty co-operation in its support.

The Thomas Davis Club has organized a mutual aid and benevolent society, the members of the latter being chosen from those of the former. This, as far as we can judge, is a move in the right direction, and might be followed with advantage by other organizations.

### China Wash-houses and Pigtails.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, on Monday night, a very elaborate document was read from Mayor Alvord, who was absent, vetoing the order of the Board providing for cutting off the hair from all persons convicted of having broken the municipal laws. His principal reason was that it would inflict special punishment on Chinamen. The *Evening Post* and *Chronicle* very properly take exception to this ruling, on the ground that the punishment was not more degrading to them than to whitemen. We concur in their opinions that the degradation of the punishment to be inflicted for the breaking of the laws is what causes the law to be respected by those who would not otherwise do so. The fact seems clear that the Mayor is not among the number who would wish to discourage Chinese labor. Will workmen please to take note of it, and remember that should they be so very unfortunate as to be sent to prison its discipline will be enforced whatever it may be in spite of their feelings on the subject. The order in reference to the laundry license was also vetoed—fearing that it would be a persecution of poor white women. The *Post* says:—

"This message is unworthy of reply. . . . It ought to have been enough for Mayor Alvord to have refused these poor women protection; he should not have added insult to injury by pretending to commiserate with them. . . . He knows that this ordinance was intended to protect poor women, white and black, who have children or sick husbands to support, from the competition of Chinese men who can earn a living at a thousand vocations from which women are debarred."

### The Board of Education.

There is in this city a body which has earned for itself an unenviable notoriety. It superintends the School Department, and one of the fundamental principles of the School Law is that it shall not recognize, or permit to be recognized, any particular religion. Yet the Board at its last session officially accepted by a vote of eleven to one an invitation to attend the picnic of the American Protestant Association. By this act, the Board sets the law aside and proves its own incapacity. It has been said that if the School Directors are consistent, they will next march in a body to the Jewish Synagogue and Catholic Cathedral. "The most charitable supposition," say the *Post*, "is that everybody except Mr. Plunkett was either drunk, asleep, or supposed the question to be something else." Apart from the want of brains shown by such a proceeding, there was gross impropriety in officially endorsing such a body as the A. P. A. It has the reputation of being something equivalent to the Irish Orange Society, built up in great part of narrow-minded and bigoted zealots, many of whom are still subjects of Victoria, who would revive and perpetuate the religious discord of centuries, and introduce in our midst the envenomed feuds of Europe. Whether this reputation is well-founded or not is beside the question. The Board should have held itself above suspicion as well as above dishonor. Just now it seems to be below contempt.

### Bill of Pains and Penalties.

Earl Russell last Monday night introduced into the House of Lords, what he calls a bill for the "better government of Ireland." The Bill abolishes the office of Lord-Lieutenant, and provides that the decision of eight jurors out of twelve will suffice for a verdict. The object of the measure is to restrict the power of the priesthood and to secure the conviction of criminals. By criminals, his lordship, of course, means enemies of the British government.

As if this were not calamity sufficient a fire broke out in Dublin the same evening which destroyed half a million's worth of property. There was confusion, an ill-organized fire brigade, a half wild populace, and a savage police force. Blood has been shed. We await the arrival of the mails for particulars.

SAN RAPHAEL, Marin county, promises to be the most fashionable retreat on the Pacific Coast. Its well known beauty of scenery, mild and salubrious climate, and superior railroad and steamer accommodations as promised by Col. Donahue will make it a most desirable place of residence. Property of late has very much increased in price.

### THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The due celebration of the national anniversary is in serious danger of being to a great extent marred by the want of unity in making the necessary preparations. A few ward politicians, in their anxiety to put a finger in the public pie, rushed to the front to honor America, ignored the existence of the great body of citizens, thoroughly bamboozled the Mayor, and misled him so far that he chimed in with a hole and corner arrangement which dished up ready cooked a committee of two hundred. The citizens who had not been let into the little game called a public meeting and selected a committee of three hundred. They are willing to effect a compromise, but thus far have not succeeded. Reason we hope will rule. At Thursday evening's meeting Mr. Selleck made the rather absurd observation that he was sick of seeing the Green overshadow the Stars and Stripes. Now, let us tell Mr. Selleck that he never saw any Irish body parading with the one without the other. We turn out in greater numbers on the Fourth of July in proportion to our population than do even the native Americans. Furthermore, we have proved ourselves as ready to fight in defence of the Stars and Stripes as Mr. Selleck or his friends have done. At the same time we see no objection to the Fourth being celebrated in a style purely and solely American. We are not going to stay away from the procession on Mr. Selleck's account, or that of any other man.

### Mr. O'Donoghue M. P. and Mr. Stephens C. E. I. R.

When, on the introduction of the Coercion Bill, that fallen man, Mr. Daniel O'Donoghue, signalled himself by a shameful support of its provisions and an equally shameful attack on the Irish National Press we asked certain questions. Though these questions were quoted into the *Times* they have remained unanswered. As this man has no mercy on himself we must repeat those questions in more detail.

Is it true that at one time Mr. O'Donoghue, M. P. sought a conference with the proprietor of an Irish paper which surpassed all others in its fiery teachings—a paper which was finally crushed by Government as an agent of a revolutionary society?

Is it true that this projector was a gentleman named James Stephens and bearing the title of Chief Executive of the Irish Republic?

Is it true that Mr. O'Donoghue M. P. then and there at this alleged conference with Mr. James Stephens, made certain remarkable propositions to him?

Is it true that these alleged propositions were not in the least identical with suggestions that they should co-operate in a Parliamentary manner to support the enactment of a Coercion Act—but altogether otherwise?

Mr. Stephens is still alive in America. It would be well that he should state what occurred at this supposed interview—if it ever took place. All obligations of secrecy must have ceased with the coercive declarations of Mr. O'Donoghue, and it is only justice to set him right, and in his proper colors, before his present friends and his abandoned nation. To these questions propounded by the *Dublin Irishman*, we do not think Mr. Stephens, will condescend to make any reply. The time has not yet arrived for making disclosures even about the proved duplicity of the individual who used to be known as "The" O'Donoghue. It is however, widely known, that he did make certain promises which he was too weak-kneed to keep; and from the moment Mr. Stephens was forced to this conclusion, he cut the ground from under the feet of the Doughty Knight of the Glens, made his return to Tipperary impossible, and generally left him to the miserable fate of a renegade patriot.

### Irish Parliamentary Patriotism.

When the question came up in the House of Commons the other day to renew the Irish Coercion Act for another period of two years, Ireland could only find twenty-four out of her hundred and five Members to protest against the outrage. We print the names of these men, thinking it honorable to them to take the present stand, though hopeless to expect much from the London talking shop. Here are the twenty-four:—Bagwell, Blennerhassett, Brady, Browne, Butt, Callan, D'Arcy, Dease, Delahunty, Digby, Gray, Henry, Mathews, Manster, Murphy, O'Brien, O'Connor, O'Connor Don, Redmond, Ronayne, Shaw, Sherlock, Smyth P. J., Synan.

STEPHEN I. MEANY has gone to Ireland in the interest of a steamship line. When he was last there he had the honor of appearing before Her Majesty's Judges, and discovering that a United States citizen may be condemned as a felon for words spoken and acts done on American soil, and for such cause only. It took the Washington authorities fifteen months to put their red tape in order, and get Stephen Joseph out of durance vile; though if those authorities had any sense of American dignity, the release might have been effected in fifteen days.

GRAND AND SELECT PICNIC.—The pupils of the St. Rose's School and their numerous friends are to have a joyous time in the City Gardens on Thursday next. Everything that can contribute to the occasion has been already provided by a numerous Committee who will insist on respectability as a condition of admission. On this Committee are Colonel Walsh and John Hamill, Esq., two gentlemen of experience in such matters.

DEATH OF THE REV. FATHER EARLY.—Rev. Father Early, President of Georgetown College, died at the College building, Georgetown, D. C., at five o'clock, on the evening of May 23d. The reverend gentleman was stricken with paralysis when in conversation with the Most Rev. Archbishop Dayley, in the College, on the previous day. Violent convulsions supervened, and the attack proved fatal. Father Early was an eminent and much esteemed clergyman, pious, zealous and eloquent; and his sudden demise is greatly regretted.

### THE OLDEN TONGUE.

The revival, extension and perpetuation of the language of ancient Erin, is a something in which every lover of Irish nationality must feel an abiding interest; and, therefore, if our paper can in any degree promote it, we shall only be too happy to do so. The editor has to make the humiliating confession that he knows next to nothing of the olden tongue. He never had a square chance of doing so. This, however, does not prevent him from realizing the importance of the movement which at home and abroad is daily attracting more and more attention as to the expediency of raising the Irish language from the depths where the foreigner hoped it was buried. In a short time, we will open a Gaelic column which shall be under the editorship of an able Irish scholar. He will endeavor to make it as interesting as possible, not only to those who already understand the language, but to those who may have any ambition to acquire it. And it is quite as easy to acquire as any other language. Besides, it should be the ambition of our people to assert their individuality by making themselves independent, even in speech, of the Saxon. The Keltic Club of this city has not been much heard of lately, but we have received information which makes us hope it is about to renew its work with vigor.

We have been led into these reflections by the perusal of a letter from the erudite Dr. Bourke, a portion of which we are permitted, through the kindness of Capt. Stackpool, to subjoin:

ST. JARLATH'S COLLEGE,  
Tuam, May 23, 1873.

M. W. STACKPOOL.—Dear Sir: Your letter of February 10th, containing five pounds for our Library, reached me early in March. You asked me several questions relative to the best method of acquiring a knowledge of Irish. At the time I was planning a way (which would be permanent and with no fear of failure for the people's sake), of giving to the world a series of lessons in Gaelic. I have, thank God, succeeded. My first lessons appeared in the *Tuam News* of April 4th, a paper to be mailed to you regularly. Press of duties prevented me from writing sooner. At the eleventh hour let me thank you. I can send you the "Easy Lessons" and "College Irish Grammar." James Roman, Esq., No. 4 Clifford street, Salford, England, can send you any amount of the Keltic Educator. I purpose with God's help to continue these lessons and reading till I shall publish many books in the language. I intend to publish dictionaries also. Will Irishmen support the effort? (We should say they ought.)

I propose to show in the public lessons why I adopt the Roman Keltic letter and not the old form. When I wrote the College Grammar, I was under the impression that the old letter was Irish and of the Irish. No—it is Roman given us by St. Patrick, or borrowed from Rome through our early missionaries. If we borrowed the old letter from Rome, why not borrow the new and the modern beautiful letter. People call the type now in English newspapers English, not adverting to the fact that it is Roman. The only defect hitherto in this modern letter was the frequent use of "h," such as the Gaelic of Scotland employ; but we prevent this by using the diacritical (.) point over the asperable consonants.

Give my compliments to the members of the Keltic Club. Yours faithfully,  
ULICK JOSEPH CANON BOURKE.  
M. R. I. A., President.

### Religious and Political Pedlars.

Is a mistake to suppose that an Irishman, because of his connection with a purely political organization that only ambitioned the overthrow of foreign rule in his country, was necessarily an anti or no Catholic. On the other hand, the Fenian may have expected too much from the Priest, although, in truth, we must, from our own experience, say he did not. Nor do we know of any instance where an effort was made by any man prominent or influential in the movement that displayed a disposition to create antagonism between the members of the organization and the church. Such an attempt would have involved the death of Fenianism, for most Irishmen are equally attached to the two principles. They maintain, and logically so, that the one does not and cannot conflict with the other.

Now let us examine the character of the non-revolutionary men, some of whom we find foremost in Irish-American societies.—They seek and obtain the most prominent position in those bodies. Whenever a religious demonstration is to be made, they emulate each other in displaying their hollow devotion to the church. They assume the mask of religion to conceal the personal motives by which they are really influenced. Why, again let us ask, are they identified with such societies? Is it for the purpose of advancing religion or inculcating moral precepts or doctrines, or advocating union among Irishmen? Not a bit of it. They are cold-blooded, calculating, mercenary traffickers, who make these societies subservient to their monetary or political designs. They are hypocrites in chief, incapable of any sacrifice for either church or country. They possess no such virtue—never did. There is one topic upon which they are absolutely inexhaustible, and that is State or municipal politics. Meet those men where you may, they can talk upon no subject but a coming campaign or civic appointments. They are impassioned now and then on the wrongs of Ireland, but they grow national only at intervals—coming on St. Patrick's day or when an Irish vote may be utilized for the realization of their individual designs. Periodical "patriots" would prove as unfaithful to the church as they are insincere to their country should she require a sacrifice at their hands.

We have oftentimes wondered how our people, naturally shrewd and intelligent, did not penetrate the designs of those dexterous and unprincipled men and not allow themselves to be made political capital of. Far be it from us to imply that there are not many honorable and disinterested men prominent in our Irish-American societies. We know there are many good and patriotic Irishmen in such positions. We wish to see them long retain them, and their numbers augmented each succeeding year an hundred fold. But we desire above all things to see our people become more discriminating than they have been in the past, and elect no man to a position who has not given substantial evidence of his fidelity to Ireland and a disinterested devotion to the cause for which we must patriotically blood has been shed in the past. We caution our people against knaves and speculators. The Irishman who can only be a "patriot" on St. Patrick's Day should be condemned and avoided.—*St. Louis Western Celt.*







# THE NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 14, 1873.

## "TRUE TO THE LAST."

BY COL. W. W. HAWKINS.

The bugles blow the battle call,  
And through the camp each stalwart band,  
To-day its serried column forms,  
To fight for God and native land!

Brave men are marching by my side,  
Our banners blowing glad and free,  
But yet, amid this brilliant scene,  
I give my thoughts to thee.

The horsemen dash to and fro,  
The drums with wild and thunderous roll,  
The sights and sounds—all things that tend  
To kindle valor in the soul;  
These are all here, but in the maze  
Of squadrons, moved with furious glee,  
Still true to every word we made,  
I give my thoughts to thee.

The deep boom smites the troubled air,  
Each throng proclaims the foe is near,  
And faintly echoed from the front  
I hear my gallant comrades cheer—  
Wild joy of heroes marching on,  
Through blood their glorious land to free  
I give to freedom, here, my life,  
But all my thoughts to thee.

And yet, beloved, I must not think  
What unnumbered bliss may still be mine,  
It would unman me in the work  
Of guarding well our country's shrine.  
Here, on this sword, I write my truth,  
These words shall yet thy solace be,  
They'll tell, how in this last fierce hour,  
I gave my thoughts to thee.

Along the coast, the holy morn  
Renews life's many cares and joys;  
This hour, I hope, some wish for me,  
Thy pure and tender prayer employs.  
Another beautiful dawn of light  
These eyes, alas, may never see;  
But even dying, faint, and maimed,  
I still would think of thee.

And then, in coming years, that roll,  
When scenes of peace and brightness throng,  
And round each happy hour is twined  
The wreath of friendship, love, and song,  
Go to his grave, whose heart was thine,  
And by that spot a mourner be,  
One tear for him, thy loved and lost,  
Whose last thoughts clung to thee.

## The Legend of the Silver Stag.

(Continued.)

When the old man came down to the boat he  
threw himself on the Silver Stag, kissed him  
again and again, calling him the most loving  
names all the time.

At last turning to Oisín, who was looking on  
amazed all the time, he said—  
"Unhappy man, was it not enough for you to  
kill my only son? Must you come to my door  
to insult me also?"

Then, turning to his attendant officers, he  
said—  
"Bind this man hand and foot and to-morrow,  
at sunrise, cut off his head and cast him into  
the sea afterward."

You may feel sure Oisín was not at all pleased  
at this piece of news. He had a stout heart and  
a strong arm and a good eye, to be sure, but  
what were they against thousands?

But he was well armed after all.  
Just as the officers of the King Tir na n-óg  
(for such was the weeping old man, and it was  
in Tir na n-óg Oisín now) were stepping  
forward to carry out the orders of the King a  
body broke through the crowd, flung herself on  
Oisín's neck and showed excessive joy in the  
midst of general mourning. Then taking Oisín  
by the hand she told the King, her father, that  
this was Oisín her husband, and if he had taken  
away her brother's life, by mistake, he would  
fill his place. She also called her children, who  
were great favorites with their grandfather,  
and, in short, reconciled Oisín and the old man  
perfectly.

Oisín lived a long time in Tir na n-óg, very  
happy with his wife and children. At last he  
got lonesome, and one day said:  
"I will go back to Green Erin once more to  
see Fionn and the brave Fianna."

It was in vain Níav le chin oir, "Niam of the  
Golden Head (of hair)," as he used to call his  
wife, besought him to remain.

It was in vain his father-in-law told him he  
would never more see Fionn or the Fianna; that  
they were dead long ago. All was useless. Only  
it rather spurred him on.

"Well," said his wife, "since you are deter-  
mined on going, all I can do for you I will.  
Here is this gray horse; never for a moment  
leave his back or even touch the ground. The  
moment you do, he will leave you, and you can  
never return. If you keep on his back and  
mind my advice, you can return whenever you  
like."

So Oisín mounted the gray horse, bade fare-  
well to his wife and family and rode away.  
Soon he arrived at Green Erin, but was sur-  
prised to see the great change since he had left.  
He thought he was only a few years, at most,  
away. Yet everything was changed.

All, all but the rivers and the hills.  
But the rivers and the hills never change.  
The men were smaller than when he saw  
them last, and whenever he inquired about  
Fionn or the Fianna Eirinn, he was met with a  
wild stare. In some places the people ran away  
screaming when they saw him.

"Alas!" said he, "all is changed."  
While he was thus meditating, on looking  
around he saw near him a poor man trying to  
raise some load upon himself which was too  
heavy. In a moment his generous nature was  
aroused. He went over to the old man, and  
forgetting the caution, he bent down to raise  
the load. His girth broke; his foot touched  
the ground, and that moment the gray horse  
flew from under his feet, leaving him a poor  
blind old man more an object of pity than the  
poor man he so nobly went to assist.

He wandered about the country until he met  
St. Patrick and his monks, with whom he re-  
mained until he died.

The editor of the Catholic paper, *Germania*,  
has been sentenced to four months' imprison-  
ment for republishing an article from the *Lon-  
don Spectator*, criticising the action of the Ger-  
man Government towards the Church. This is  
a very pregnant illustration of the kind of  
civil and religious liberty which now prevails in  
Germany. The new clerical laws have been  
finally passed in the upper house of Parliament  
by 87 votes against 53, a larger majority than  
was expected, and they will immediately receive  
the royal sanction.

# The Men of Ninety-Eight.

(Continued.)

Yes, the right arm of England, the trench-  
ment weapon with which she beat down the last  
republic of France, with which she dispelled  
the dreams of the war-god of that republic,  
and shattered his empire among the royal fools  
of Europe—the mother of her armies, the sea-  
sight gymnast of her marine, the teeming land  
of plenty, the Sicily of her Rome, the feeder of  
her factories, and the coiner to her oligarchy—  
the subsidizer of her "holy allies," the butcher  
of India, the poisoner of China, and the instru-  
ment which she has used to overthrow God  
upon His earth, is Ireland. With that weapon  
in her hands, the rule of England will endure.  
With that weapon in her hand, the French Re-  
public can at no time reckon on an hour's peace  
on the Rhine, in Spain, in Italy, in Europe.

The only Frenchmen who ever recognized, in  
its true extent, the vast aid Irish slavery gave to  
England, and the immeasurable benefits which  
would result to France from our independence,  
and who, at the same time, had the power to  
aid in attaining it, were the two most celebrated  
and just citizens of her last Republican Govern-  
ment—Carnot and Hoche.

It was in the early months of 1796. The  
fourth campaign of the great war, for the right  
of Frenchmen to have a Republic, was ended.  
Holland had fallen under the tri-color, Belgium  
was incorporated with it. Loano was won, and  
the spring would bring Italy to Napoleon. Hoche  
was quickly submitting La Vendée under the  
sway of the Republic, and, save some petty prin-  
ces in Germany and Italy, the coalition  
against France was reduced to England and  
Austria. The latter would, before the equinox,  
have work enough in Italy and on the Rhine;  
but it was necessary to hit the former in the  
heart.

True, in all England, there was a want, and  
idleness, and "treason" of the people against  
the oligarchy. Finances were nowhere; loans  
were being hunted after; and the royal armistice  
had its windows broken, and a King in it. But  
still the coalition subsisted.

In these days, Wolfe Tone began his negotia-  
tion with the Directory. He arrived in France  
a stranger, and alone, speaking execrable French  
without credentials, save a letter to the Ameri-  
can Consul, without resources, save the few  
pounds he ventured to take from the wife and  
children banished with him, and left in America.

Ten months after he stood on the quarter-deck  
of a man-of-war, in the midst of a magnificent  
fleet, an adjutant-general in the armies of  
France, attached to the armies of Ireland under  
Hoche, and sailing, buoyant in hope and pride,  
to free his native land. What the result was  
we shall tell again. For the present it is more  
needful to set before our readers the opinions  
he then held, by which he was actuated, and  
which actuated the Republic of France.

Fifty years of greater oppression, of plunder,  
of death, have not lessened the claims which in-  
cited the Directory to aid Ireland; nor would  
the dream of Hoche, which he hoped to realise,  
and so avenge Vendée, be beneath the aim of  
the best republican soldier of them all, who  
would dare to avenge Waterloo or Paris.

The first difficulty was to convince the Di-  
rectory of the state of parties in Ireland. Clarke,  
subsequently Duke de Feltre, a knave in most  
things, was a fool in this. He was under the  
notion, and the wish, that the Irish aristocracy  
would aid a revolution, and endeavored to instil  
this idea into Carnot and Hoche. Tone, after  
much labor, got rid of this mere Utopia. Tone  
writes of Clarke:

"For example, he asked me, would not the  
aristocracy of Ireland, some of which he men-  
tioned, as the Earl of Ormand, concur in the  
attempt to establish the independence of their  
country?—I answered: Most certainly not, and  
begged him to remember that if the attempt  
were made, it would be by the people, and the  
people only; that he should calculate on all the op-  
position that the Irish aristocracy could give;  
that the French revolution, which had given  
courage to the people, had, in the same propor-  
tion, alarmed the aristocracy, who trembled for  
their titles and estates."

[To be Continued.]

## A Literary Monkey.

The New York Sun has the following: A  
black-faced, short-tailed gray monkey belonging  
to a gentleman who lives near the Astor Li-  
brary disturbed the air of dignity and equani-  
mity of the usual readers of that institution by  
putting in an appearance yesterday without con-  
forming to the usual rules. Jacko was first  
seen by the superintendent sitting on a pile of  
musty volumes endeavoring to decipher a bac-  
chanalian hymn of the King of Oude. The su-  
perintendent, who is short-sighted, was ap-  
proaching the venerable pile when he first  
caught sight of Jacko.

"Mein Gott, was ist dat?" exclaimed the  
Doctor.

"Chic, chic, chic, he, he, he," was the an-  
swer, and a well-chewed nut of a treasured  
leaf was aimed at the Doctor's nose.

The noise attracted the attention of the read-  
ers, who all rose to their feet.

Three agile librarians and the janitor, Sam  
Lovejoy, were instantly armed with dusters,  
rulers, brooms and sticks, and under the di-  
rection of the superintendent, charged upon Jacko.  
who made a spring which scattered the literary  
corpses, and bounding upon a book case  
looked down and chattered at his bookish pur-  
suers. Whack, bang, went umbrellas, sticks,  
rulers and old shoes, and slap, bang, came  
Jacko, spreading confusion among the marks-  
men.

Bets stood two to one on Jacko, who now  
clambered on the marble head of Astor and  
challenged the readers and all to dislodge him.  
Breatless, and driven to despair, the officers of  
the library were ordered to renew the charge,  
while the readers were requested to be seated.  
The request was met by broad grins, and Jacko  
received congratulations on his beauty. As  
force had proved unavailing, an endeavor was  
made to seduce poor Jacko by sticking an apple  
on the end of a stick and pointing it at him,  
but Jacko was not such a fool. Instead of tak-  
ing the bait, he leaped on the head of the fol-  
low who held the stick, and that fellow fled to  
a distant alcove. The upshot of it was that Jacko  
sprang out of a window.

Ohio, owing to its close proximity to Ken-  
tucky, whose statutes contain no provisions  
against the system of swindling termed "lot-  
tery," has suffered constantly from the conta-  
minating influences of the infamous schemes, has  
now passed a more stringent law against lottery  
dealers of all kinds. Henceforth all aiders and  
abetters in lottery schemes in that State, under  
whatever name they may be euphemized, must  
suffer the penalty of imprisonment. We hope  
to see the day soon come when every State in  
the Union will prohibit such swindles by statu-  
tory law, and visit the punishment against viola-  
tors as rigorously as the enormity of the crime  
deserves; for to our mind it is worse than high-  
way robbery.

# A Statue to Daniel O'Connell.

A statue to Daniel O'Connell, in Central Park,  
is the object of a movement set on foot in this  
city. The crying need of some worthy memo-  
rial of Irish genius in a city so largely Irish as  
New York has long been the theme of Irishmen  
of education here. The present movement has  
Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court, at its head,  
and is likely to meet with great success.

At the farewell reading given by Mr. Bellow  
at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening last, Judge  
Brady presided. At the close of the entertain-  
ment, which was highly successful, and given  
under the auspices of the Dry Goods Clerk's  
Association, Judge Brady rose, and, after com-  
menting warmly on the welcome which had been  
extended to Mr. Bellow in this country, said  
he would like to ask that gentlemen, ere he  
left the United States, his opinion of our peo-  
ple.

Mr. Bellow replied:  
"I am extremely grateful for the reception I  
have had in this country. I have met so many  
kindnesses, both in public and in private, that  
my voice shall never be heard on the other side  
of the Atlantic except in praise of the people of  
the United States. I take away with me, be-  
sides these pleasant recollections, a token of  
good will and success in the substantial shape  
of a goodly bank account." He then contin-  
ued: "There is a movement on foot in this city,  
in which I believe Judge Brady, our worthy  
chairman, takes a leading part, to erect in Cen-  
tral Park a statue of Daniel O'Connell, the  
great Irish liberator. Feeling the admiration  
that I do for that grand mental and physical  
giant, whose services to humanity I cannot suf-  
ficiently extol, I now beg to announce the visit  
of an expatriate friend of the cause, the endeavor  
to keep Daniel O'Connell's memory green in the  
hearts of the people of this city, who comprise  
so many of the countrymen of that magnificent  
genius. I wish, and intend, upon my return to  
this city, in September, to give a reading whose  
pecuniary results shall be given in aid of the  
'O'Connell Statue Fund,' without deduction of  
any expense attendant upon the entertainment.  
Again I thank you, and declare my hearty ap-  
preciation of your kindness to me, and now I  
bid you farewell."

The splendid bust of O'Connell, by John  
Charles O'Kelly, will, it is believed, secure for  
this young Irishman of genius the order for the  
statue, which is to be full length and of heroic  
size. The bust in question is, without an ex-  
ception, the finest piece of modelling of the kind  
on the continent. As to the likeness, it is per-  
fect. Father Burke, who saw it before leaving  
for Rome, said it gave him a fuller idea of the  
character of the man than anything he had pre-  
viously seen. The artist is a brother of James  
J. O'Kelly, the *Herald's* Cuban commissioner.—  
N. Y. *Corr.* Boston Pilot.

# The Irish at Home and Here.

The St. Louis *Republican*, lately published  
a letter from an American sojourning in Dub-  
lin, from which we make the following extract.  
A few words in it are harsh, but truth is some-  
times necessarily so:

I have been surprised at the very temperate  
habits of the Irish—at their disposition to tee-  
totalism and Temperism. There is a broad  
contrast between them and the English and  
Scotch in those respects. Their less intense  
natures possibly make less positive demands  
for stimulant, and necessity helps their virtue  
in this respect as does the virtue of Americans.  
An Englishman presses upon you an additional  
glass of sherry, or hock, or champagne, by as-  
suring you that "it is very dry." An Irishman  
with teetotalism all about him, asks you if you  
will have a glass of wine, but seldom presses  
it by recommending the qualities. The Irish  
console themselves in the absence of these  
associating it with their religious feeling. I am  
speaking of the middle class of the commer-  
cial people; I know nothing of the Irish gen-  
try. As they are mostly of English descent,  
and live a large part of the time in England,  
they doubtless have English habits.

We in America think of the drunken-wife-  
beating, thieving Irish, among the lowest class.  
Not one of these characteristics belongs to them  
at home. I have not seen one reeling Irishman  
in England, and when I spoke one day in a  
drawing-room of the readiness with which,  
among our Irish, a wife would make friends  
with her husband after he had beaten her, there  
was a general shout of laughter, and the ex-  
clamation that wife-beating was almost unknown  
in Ireland, and that in a whole year there were  
not in the entire country as many cases of wife  
murder as were reported every week in the  
London newspapers for not less than four mil-  
lions of people. You may drop a parcel down  
almost anywhere and be certain it will not be  
disturbed. I watch mine at the railway stations,  
but no one does, and I am told that I have  
not the least anxiety to trouble myself about  
them. In Dublin there are very few house ro-  
beries in a year. Families tell me they never  
fasten their windows.

# Irish-American Talent.

Among those of our race who have succeeded  
in reaching the halls of Congress may be men-  
tioned the Hon. William J. Hynes, Member at  
large for Arkansas, who will be recollected by  
our readers as an able exponent of the Irish  
national faith, a few years ago. Mr. Hynes is  
essentially a self-made man. Coming to this  
country at an early age, he learned the "art  
preservative to all arts," in Springfield of this  
State, where he was employed for many years  
on the *Republican*. When Fenianism was first  
organized in this neighborhood, he threw him-  
self heart and soul into the movement, and his  
zeal and eloquence soon recommended him to  
the leaders of that movement, who appointed  
him one of the organizers of the Brotherhood.  
Nearly every circle in this neighborhood owed  
its existence to the labors of Mr. Hynes, who  
also did splendid work in other parts of New  
England and in New York State. Dissension  
unfortunately creeping into the councils of the  
Brotherhood, Mr. Hynes turned his attention  
to the study of law, and was admitted to the  
bar in Nashville, Tenn. At the last election he  
was chosen to represent the State of Arkansas  
in the House of Representatives, at Washington  
and is classed in the Congressional almanacs  
as a Liberal. At the next session of Congress,  
Ireland will be represented by two of her most  
gifted sons—Wm. B. Roberts and Wm. J. Hynes.  
That Mr. Hynes' career may not terminate on  
the floor of the Lower House, is the wish and  
expectation of thousands of his old friends.—  
*Irish American Leader*.

A Lawrence man allows his wife \$5 a week  
for pin money, with the understanding that she  
shall forfeit ten cents for each absent button,  
and the same amount for each cup of poor cof-  
fee. This arrangement has been going on for  
two years, and the day is not yet come when he  
could claim ten cents.

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ous Associations holding festivals at the City Gardens  
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hibited on the grounds on Festival days. ap19-1f

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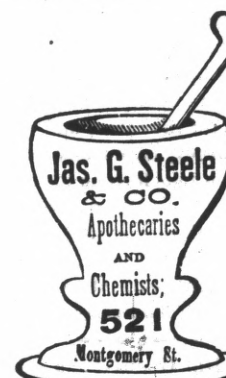
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# THE NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 14, 1873.

## The Chinese Question.

The Chinese question, as it touches us here on the Pacific Coast, may be divided into two parts: First, as to the right and policy of unlimited immigration of this race. Second, as to their rights while domiciled here. Their right to come to this country in any number is based on a treaty entered into and mainly procured by the United States Government. The policy of encouraging such unlimited immigration is open to discussion, and we believe the majority of the people of this State condemn it; but not so certainly a majority of the people of the other States, where Mongolian labor has been utilized and popularized in various ways within the last five years. But after all is said that can be on this point, it must be admitted that the question of policy must defer to that of right. There is no legal way to check the influx of this race so long as the treaty stands unaltered which guarantees to them the right to come here in any number.

On the second division of the question—the rights of the Mongolians while domiciled in this country—there is a growing demand for discussion, and, on sanitary consideration, an urgency just at this time, when there is a well-grounded fear that we might be visited by the cholera epidemic before the close of the present year. The treaty regulates the rights of the Chinese in part. It declares that they shall be treated as well as the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations with whom the United States maintains diplomatic intercourse. That is about all. It does not lift them above municipal law. They must submit like everybody else to the legal ordinances of our towns and cities, regulating the habits of life and prescribing sanitary rules. They have no right to domicile themselves in such close quarters as to endanger the health of their surroundings. They have no right to maintain dens of filth in their quarters, or to keep nuisances about their houses, which are forbidden to other people by ordinance. The municipal law applies to all alike. There is no exemption for any class on any ground whatever. The Chinese cannot plead that their style of living here is as good and healthy as it was at Peking or Hongkong or Canton; for it may have been most execrable in all those places. A citizen complained yesterday's Union that, while Americans have been fined for throwing vegetable debris into the streets, the Chinese on I street, from Front to Sixth, do this much worse habitually and are not punished for it. The sharp point of this satire upon our city officers is its truth. I street, from Front to Sixth presents a disgraceful, disgusting mass of Chinese nuisances, intolerable in any decent town, and most dangerous to health in a place located like Sacramento, with a semi-tropical climate. If such vile heaps of rubbish as are piled up, reeking in the sun along that street for five or six blocks, were about the doors of white people they would be severely fined and instantly forced to remove them. There should be no exception made in favor of the Chinese or any other class. If contagion breeds on I street, it will soon spread to other localities here, just as the yellow fever, bred in such dens, a year ago spread all over the flat but ordinarily healthy city of Buenos Ayres and sent 50,000 of its inhabitants to the cemeteries in four months.

We point out these pest spots, and call upon the city authorities to take prompt steps for their abatement. I street from Front to Sixth—particularly the north side of it—needs a thorough cleaning. Its present condition is vile, nasty and sickening beyond description. A single case of cholera or putrid fever occurring there would be enough to breed a devastating epidemic, and compel the mob to do in self-protection what the law makes it the duty of the civil authorities to do in a much better way.—*Sacramento Union.*

## Attention—Reporters!

Amongst American and English criminals in this country there is a common and peculiar practice which, whilst adding a darker tinge to the various offenses of those delinquents, calls loudly for censure from all lovers of fair-play in general, but from Irish-American journalists in particular. We allude to the little weakness those wrong-doers have of assuming Irish names, either when they first fall into the paths of righteousness or get ensnared in the meshes of the law. The amount of opprobrium brought upon the Irish character in this country by this infamous artifice is not at all inconceivable, for it has been widely and deeply dealt in by the classes we have pointed out.

There are thousands of men and women in our State prisons and county reformatories whose names upon the registers of those places would lead one to set them down as being of Irish birth or extraction, yet a very large percentage of whom have no more claim to the prefix "Mac" or "O" before their surnames than the original tribe after whom Oregon was named would have to spell their names "O'Regan."

But last week in this city a terrible murder was committed by one Jackson, a negro. His victim was known in the neighborhood as Mary Jane O'Sullivan. Of course people fancied she was Irish to the spinal marrow, but it now leaks out that this unfortunate Mary Jane was born in Philadelphia, and that both her parents are old Quaker residents of that city. Some time ago she left her father's house with this brutal negro, Jackson, who had been coachman to the family, and afterward lived with him as his mistress. She adopted the good old Irish patronymic O'Sullivan as soon as she fell from the paths of virtue, with the view, no doubt, of shielding her relatives from the stain of her disgrace. Why did not this woman adopt an English or an American name? The custom which had been practiced by so many was before her eyes, and yet her selection. The reporters of the daily papers credited Ireland with the nativity of this woman. Of course the mistake was unintentional on their part, but the fair fame of our country and people pays for the blunder nevertheless. However the reporters of the dailies may err in this direction, we warrant no attacks of ours will ever be caught napping in that way.—*N. Y. Citizen.*

The Governor of Alsace has removed the Burgmaster of Strasburg, because the latter said he only remained in the country in the hope that it would be returned to France. Police Director Bach has been appointed to the vacant office. The Common Council protested against the appointment, and refusing to sit under Bach's presidency, have held no meetings since the change was made. The members of the Council have consequently been suspended for two months for the exercise of their functions, which have been transferred to the Burgmaster as Commissary Extraordinary.

## Co-operation Among Farmers.

The Farmers' Club of San Jose have taken up stalls in the City Market, where they sell their produce on the co-operative plan—paying the agent a small commission—thus getting a better price for their produce and giving it to the consumer cheaper than when passed through the hands of the middlemen. They have also lately established in the same connection a Farmers' Employment office, where parties desiring farm help can leave their orders and where persons desiring to work on farms can find employment. They are thus producing practical results.

## CO-OPERATION OF LARGE AND SMALL FARMERS.

The Pacific Rural Press urges the large farmers to join the Farmers' Clubs or Granges and business corporations, and shows them that advantages will accrue to them as well as to small producers. We quote as follows:

The history of the grain trade in this State shows that under the past management about one-fourth to one-third of all the grain produced in any one year is sold in the months of August, September and October. This amount covers about all the grain produced by the small farmers who from their necessities are pushed, and harassed many times by country storekeepers, who are agents for large grain dealers, and compelled to put their crops upon the market as soon as harvested at any price to meet the expense of harvesting, thrashing and sacking, and to meet these pushed demands for provisions furnished them on credit of their crops.

## LARGE MARGIN.

The history of the same grain trade shows that during these same months the margin between the price paid for grain in San Francisco and the quotations in Liverpool and other grain markets is much greater than during the balance of the year. This margin represents illegitimate and extortionate profits wrung from the small producers by the dealers, freighters and bag manufacturers, and the very necessities of these producers reproduces the differences from year to year, and without organization, will do so indefinitely. Now the question is, will it be a benefit to the large producers to check this extortion and reduce this margin between the home and foreign markets to a proper and legitimate figure at the beginning of the grain selling season, as in August, or in the middle of it, as in November? There being no commercial measure for the present state of affairs, the power to apply the remedy lies in the farmers themselves, and principally in the large producers. These producers might not obtain any larger price for their grain than now, but they would be helping the small producers to hold on to their grain, force up the price to its proper figure in August instead of December, and thus hasten or bring forward the time of sale of their crops three months. In other words, they would turn their crops into money three months earlier in each year. If that crop is of the value of \$10,000 or \$50,000, the interest on \$10,000 or \$50,000 for three months would represent the advantage thus to accrue to its owner yearly as a direct benefit. Another direct benefit thus gained is that he saves the labor and expense of handling, storing or covering, the loss by waste, by shrinkage, etc. Now for the

## INDIRECT BENEFIT.

Having his money in his possession, he looks about him and makes improvements, and enters into enterprises which he cannot while waiting for sales. All this work of getting the crop to market is done, too, before he wants to put his men and teams at their full work. Another indirect advantage, by helping his small neighbor, he assists forward general improvement, and thus enhances the value of land in his neighborhood, and so indirectly enhances the value of his own. We might point out many other advantages, but will defer till another time, when we will renew the subject.

## Miscellaneous.

Money was so scarce in 1851 that the price of a day's work in England was fixed by act of Parliament at one penny, and in 1413 the allowance of the chaplain to the Scotch bishops (then in prison in England) was three half-pence per day. At this time twenty-four eggs were sold for a penny, a pair of shoes for four pence, a fat goose for two and a half pence, a hen for a penny, wheat three pence per bushel, and a fat ox for six shillings and eight pence. Anticipating the death of Brigham Young, a Louisville merchant wants the contract to supply his family with crabs and bombazine. He will treat it as a wholesale order.

The farmers recently held a meeting at Ottawa, Kansas. They attended among other things, to the Kansas Legislature, and resolved that they were "sick and tired of political demagogues, professional politicians, and the whole set of tricksters, shysters and corruptionists who have heretofore represented them in the State and National Legislatures." The sick and tired farmers pledged themselves to support no more old party candidates.

The white male population of Idaho territory, in excess of the females, is three to one. The last census gives nine thousand three hundred and sixty-nine males, and only two thousand eight hundred and fifteen females. This is a chance for the forlorn damsels who are bothering the Massachusetts Legislature for leave to commit polygamy.

A new Catholic University, giving full courses of sacred and secular education, is to be founded near St. Joseph, Mo. The Brothers from Notre Dame University, in Indiana, are making the arrangements, and a hundred and fifty acres of land have been given for the site of the new institution.

Mrs. Colonel Neill, a resident of Victoria, Australia, is promoting silk culture in that colony. She has been so energetic as to visit Europe for the purpose of procuring a supply of silkworms' eggs, and acquiring information on the production of silk.

"Who built the water works at Jerusalem?" was the subject considered at a Fitchburg Sunday School on a recent Sabbath, and somebody proposed for the next week: "What salary did they pay the commissioners?"

Much talk has been had upon the subject of encouraging home industry, says the St. Louis Cell, and it is our conviction that every effort should be made in this direction, thereby giving employment to our mechanics and citizens. It is with regret that we notice that the practice of importing foreign wares is increasing. Quite recently we observed that in one palatial mansion just completed, that nearly everything outside the real estate and bricks and mortar was imported from England, and strange to say, for thus encouraging foreign in preference to home industry, the proprietor of the mansion referred to receives the plaudits of a press professing itself the friend of the people.

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# THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 14, 1873.

Maurice Patrick McMahon.

DUC OF MAGENTA.

(Continued.)

Blunder after blunder followed in that war. St. Armand died, and was succeeded by an able "lieutenant," General Canrobert; but he, modestly declining the responsibility of the terrible work before him, asked the Emperor to appoint a greater soldier over his head. His manly and honorable request was complied with, and General Pelissier became Commander-in-chief. This man had the reputation of being the ablest, fiercest and most ruthless French officer in Algeria. Under him, seconded by such men as McMahon and Canrobert, all went well on the French side, but with the English army it was all blundering still. A very distinguished Irish soldier, who had won all the laurels in Spain, Sir De Lacy Evans, commanded the second division, at a point most exposed to surprises from the enemy. His regiments were nearly all Irish; and he gallantly repulsed a desperate attack of the Russians in force. We believe he was wounded on the occasion; at any rate, the state of his health compelled him to take temporary rest on board one of Admiral Lyon's ships. Before going he pointed out the exposed state of the place where his division was encamped, and warned him that danger would come from that point. The warning was neglected, and the result was the terrific battle of Inkerman. One morning, under cover of a dense fog, the Russians stole up the heights in enormous force, at the very place which Evans had pointed out as dangerous, and hurled their battalions against the English. The fight, in the murky darkness of the fog, was desperate; and the British forces made a gallant stand against the overwhelming foe. Yet they seemed on the point of being crushed, when suddenly the ring of clarions was heard high above the roar of war, and General Bosquet and his Zouaves came down in a wild headlong charge on the Russian phalanxes. The tide of battle was instantly turned; the Muscovite ranks were broken and they fled in disorder.

Raglan died shortly after this, and an equally incompetent commander (General Simpson) succeeded him. All this time little was heard of McMahon. But his hour was approaching. The allied lines drew closer and closer round the doomed city, and Pelissier decided that a final attack should be made along the whole line. The English (who had become completely subordinate to the French, owing to the superior ability of the generals of the latter army), faced the fortress known as the Redan. The French had in their front the terrible Malakoff. To storm and capture this enormous fortress was the duty which the Marshal assigned to General McMahon.

Amid what the French call a *feu d'enfer* (a hell-fire) this great soldier led on his men—at that rapid slinging-trot which was a peculiarity of Irish warriors in the olden days. At the same time the English dashed at the Redan, but though they fought gallantly they were beaten back, and the last to leave the redoubt was a young Irish officer, named Massey, whose gallantry earned for him the name of "Redan Massey."

A different fortune rewarded the desperate onrush of McMahon and his men. The agile Gauls climbed over fess and wall, and drove the Russians before them at the bayonet's point. In a headlong rush they penetrated into the heart of the fortress, which was till then deemed impregnable. The Muscovites, in tremendous force, attempted again and again to drive them out, but in vain; those fiery Celts of Gaul, cheered by their Gallo-Irish leader, held their ground against all odds. The slaughter was terrific; McMahon clung to his charge with desperate tenacity. The close and ill-ventilated place was rendered almost intolerable by the smoke of the deadly gunpowder; but the French did not move an inch. Then reinforcements came up, and the baffled and defeated Russians retreated in despair. The British troops had fallen back from the Redan in shame and humiliation, not through want of bravery on their part (it would be as ungenerous as untrue to accuse them of that), but owing to the imbecility of their commander. Judge of their astonishment—their rage and vexation, too—when they beheld, as the smoke cleared away, the tricolor of France floating over the summit of the tremendous Malakoff.

The beaten Russian army (cursing those Gallic legions, no doubt, Chasseur, Tirailleur and Zouave), "cleared out," and, ere the sun had set, Sebastopol, "the sacred city," was in the possession of the allied forces. For the victory, won by McMahon, the Commander-in-chief, Pelissier, was created Duke of Malakoff.

The last splendid military achievement (one which showed that he had the instinct, so to say, of a great commander) of Maurice Patrick McMahon was in Italy. The story of that campaign of 1858 is well known. The Emperor of the French undertook to drive the Austrians out of Lombardy—and he did it. A French army marched across the Alps to join the Sardinians, and Napoleon III commanded in person. The battle of Magenta took place. The story of that terrific fight is well known. Two emperors and a king commanded, and Victor Emmanuel (who, however we may quarrel with him on other grounds, is a thorough soldier) so distinguished himself on the occasion by his reckless bravery that the Zouaves, with their peculiar humor, unanimously elected him an honorary corporal of their corps, on the battlefield, to the intense delight of the warrior king, who was by no means inaccessible to this delicate piece of flattery.

The Austrians massed their troops for one desperate fight; and, confident in their numbers and most powerful in their artillery—sure that they would crush their foes—they forced on the fight earlier than was expected. The struggle was fearful—in many instances hand to hand. Victor Emmanuel, we believe, was twice saved from death by the Zouaves, who were attached to his command. Napoleon looked on, cool as ice, and gave his directions as calmly as a veteran, though it was the first great fight he had ever seen. But the Austrian artillery thundered away, and the allies seemed in imminent danger of defeat.

(To be Continued.)

## Pacific Coast.

A company of citizens of Santa Cruz county obtained a grant of a subsidy of \$200,000 for a railroad from Watsonville to the San Mateo line, along the western border, and they have issued a prospectus soliciting subscriptions. They propose to build the section from Watsonville to the town of Santa Cruz, a distance of twenty miles, first, and estimate its cost at \$300,000—the iron to weigh thirty pounds to the yard. They estimate the receipts for common freight at \$54,000 annually (\$180 per day); passengers, \$30,000; express and mail matter, \$4,000; making a total of \$78,000, and the current expenses, repairs and incidentals, \$39,000, leaving \$39,000 for interest and profit. The timberland that will send its lumber to market over the road covers an area of 120,000 acres, averaging 25,000 feet of lumber to the acre. Citizens have subscribed \$100,000, and work will be commenced as soon as subscriptions to the amount of 50,000 more are obtained.

The Seiger Springs property, seven miles from Lower Lake, comprising about six hundred acres of land besides the mineral springs, has been purchased by the well-known capitalist, Alvin Hayward. We learn that Mr. Hayward will not take possession of the property for several months, but that when he does it is his intention to improve the place—whose natural situation and surrounding scenery are remarkably fine—as a place to make some springs one of the most attractive pleasure resorts in the State. Mr. Hayward having means to do this, and also to improve the roads leading to the springs, the people of Lake have cause to rejoice that so enterprising and wealthy a citizen has become interested in the county.—Lake county Bee.

Angus McDonald of Sonoma cut six tons of hay from one and a quarter acres of land in that valley last week. This was volunteer hay, not having been plowed last year. Sonoma is the great wine growing valley in this State, but the above is proof that she is by no means dependent on that branch of industry for her prosperity.

The Visalia Delta, commenting on a recent failure to enforce the Sunday law, says: "Religious men and temperance men must find some more legitimate means of inducing the observance of the Sabbath and a refraining from intoxication. Freedom must be persuaded, not enforced by law. The time is past for that."

Captain Jack has had a talk with General Davis in which he states that he was repeatedly urged to keep up hostilities by Allen David, the Klansman chief. He denies having killed General Canby himself, and says Bogus Charley and Shookmasty Jim did it.

Pitt River Indians have brought in to General Davis three Modoc warriors and eight women who had sought refuge with them. Six deserters are undergoing trial by court-martial on a charge of murdering the Hot Creek Indians a few days ago.

A band of Apaches have left Arizona to invade Sonora; another band has laid siege to Santa Cruz, a small town in Mexico, where several hundred Mexicans have been butchered since October last by Arizona Indians.

We learn from the *American Gael*, that the Holy Father has made D. T. Murphy of this State a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, in recognition of his services to religion in Europe and America.

The San Luis Obispo Court-house is now finished, and the *Tribune* says it is a fine building and surpassed but by few Court-houses in the State.

A disgraceful massacre has been perpetrated on a lot of captives of the Modoc tribe by Oregon volunteers.

A new Catholic Church which is nearly completed adds to the appearance of Merced City.

## United States.

Fifty thousand Hebrews from Roumania have scoured land for a colony in the State of Nebraska, south of the Missouri river, in a very fertile country, well watered and timbered. The vanguard of the party will arrive this year, taking shipping at Amsterdam for New York, where they will be received and assisted by Hebrew friends to their destination in the Far West.

The advantage of having money is shown by the fact that Stokes, of New York, is to get the advantage of another trial. It has been so ordered by the Court of Appeals. American jurisprudence is something really wonderful; and if we had unlimited wealth, we should say long may it wave.

General Schofield is instructed to appoint a Commission to try the Modoc prisoners. We would like some one to try and punish the wretches who inhumanly butchered the five prisoners who had surrendered.

SENATOR BROWNLOW and Ben Butler are at present engaged in interchanging compliments. Butler says Brownlow is an old fool, and the expansion retaliates by declaring that better men than Butler have been hanged.

Cholera has made its appearance at Washington, New Orleans, Nashville and Memphis. We don't want it any nearer.

## Spain.

The week just closed has been a stormy one in Spain. The Constituent Cortes has proclaimed a Federal Republic for the nation with most of the old provinces as States. No other government is possible in the country, though there may be for some time a little kicking against it. The irrepressible cure of Santa Cruz has hung over Don Carlos, and now proclaims that the only hope of Spain is a Catholic Republic. What he means by that is not very clear, for Spain is not at all likely to become a Moorish Commonwealth.

## Italy.

His Holiness, the Pope, is not dead or dying, though the London Times has been betrayed into writing his obituary.

The funeral of Rattazzi took place on Sunday last, and was largely attended.

There is considerable uneasiness felt by the government of Victor Emmanuel at the secret preparations made by the Republicans for overturning his government. His son, Amadeo, the ex-king of Spain, has betaken himself to London, probably with a view of providing for future contingencies. This is the age of the ex-monarchs.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is at last free from his New York troubles and flees to Europe to seek the freedom, which was denied him in this country. And yet American freedom was his biggest boast when he was last in Europe.

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## D. HARNEY,

CONTRACTOR FOR

## Brick and Cement Sewers,

AND

## GENERAL JOBBING.

918 LARKIN STREET BETWEEN POST AND GEARY

[SAN FRANCISCO.] [my31-tf]

## FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES

For Hire.

Richard Dowling, Proprietor.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies for hire at the most reasonable rates.

No. 610 Howard street, between Second and New Montgomery, San Francisco. [my24-tf]

## WM. SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

## Patent Water Closets,



523 JACKSON STREET 523

San Francisco, Cal. [my31-tf]

## SAND BROTHERS,

## Fashionable Hair Dressers,

No. 23 THIRD STREET near Stevenson,

—AND—

No. 50 FOURTH STREET, near Mission,

SAN FRANCISCO. [my24-tf]

## G. MOENNING,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Builders Hardware, Cooper and Carpenter

Tools, Etc., Etc. Stoves and Tinware.

No. 196 Fourth street, between Mission and

Howard San Francisco. [my24-tf]

## M. RYAN'S SALOON,

134 FOURTH STREET,

Between Market and Mission. SAN FRANCISCO.

A First-Class Table. Best Quality of Liquors, Eng-

lish and Irish Ale and Porter constantly on hand.

[my24-tf]

## RIALTO SALOON,

47 THIRD ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

H. WAFER, Proprietor.

P. MCARDLE, Manager.

Wines and Liquors of Superior quality; Ales, Porter

and Cigars. [my31-tf]

JAMES DAILY, H. WARD,

## DALY & WARD,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

## Wines and Liquors,

No. 341 Sacramento street, between Third and Market,

SAN FRANCISCO. [my31-tf]

## P. F. Brady, LA GRANDE EXCHANGE,

610 MARKET STREET.

And No. 11 Post Street. (Opposite Masonic Temple.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

The reputation of the La Grande for the excellence of

its Wines, Liquors and Cigars is always maintained.

[my17-tf]

## COL. W. W. SWADLEY,

SUPERINTENDENT OF

## Valparaiso Mining Company

306 Montgomery Street. SAN FRANCISCO.

[my17-tf]

## P. J. McMahon,

HOME AGAIN AT THE...

## RUSS HOUSE SALOON

MONTGOMERY STREET.

[my10-tf]

## SAN FRANCISCO

## BALL and RACKET COURT,

846 HOWARD STREET

Between Fourth and Fifth. SAN FRANCISCO

Fine WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

THOMAS KELLY, Proprietor.

[my14-tf]

## MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL, 227 AND 239

Second street. Board and Lodging from \$4 to \$8 per

week; six meals for \$1. Conducted on temperance

principles. [my14-tf]

T. J. DIXON, J. J. TIKON

## Dixon Brothers,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

No. 406 Montgomery street, (Opposite Wells, Fargo

& Co's, San Francisco,

all work warranted. [my10-tf]

M. TRANOR, GEO. T. KNOX,

Member S. F. S. & Ex. Bld

## TRANOR & KNOX,

## Commission Stock Brokers,

513 California street, San Francisco. [my10-tf]

## T. J. POWERS,

## Hayes Valley Market.

135 Hayes street, one door from Van Ness Avenue,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Dealer in all kinds of American Meats,

Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, Hams, Bacon,

Tongues, Sausages, Lard, and all kinds

of Smoked Meats, Etc. [my10-tf]

## SAN QUENTIN FERRY.

## CHANGE OF HOURS.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, FEBRU-

ary 23, 1873, the Steamer CONTRA

COSTA, Captain McKENZIE, connecting with the San

Rafael Railroad, will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN RAFAEL.

9:30 A. M. 7:45 A. M.

11:15 A. M. 11:15 A. M.

4:30 P. M. 2:30 P. M.

Until further notice, the Steamer will make trips on

SUNDAY as follows, leaving:

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN RAFAEL.

8:30 A. M. 3:30 P. M.

5:00 P. M. CHAS. MINTURN.

[my3-tf]

## A. MICHAELSON,

## EUREKA BREWERY,

No. 235 First Street, between Howard and Folsom

San Francisco. [my14-tf]

## NEW YORK SALOON,

JOHN KELLY, Proprietor.

No. 840 Market street, (Opposite Fourth.)

## LONDON and DUBLIN STOUT.

## PURE IRISH WHISKEY.

The best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly

on hand. [my17-tf]

## JOHN COONEY,

## Bottler of Porter and Ale,

217 POWELL ST., (Between Butler and Post Sts.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

Cider in Bottle and on Draft, Tennant's Ale,

Blood, Wolfe & Co's Dublin Stout,

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. [my21-tf]

## James McGinn,

## Undertaker

—AND—

## General Furnisher,

No. 717 Market Street, opposite Dupont.

Hearses and Coaches; Rosewood, Mahogany and Lead

Coffins; Shrouds, Cravats, Silver and White Metal Cor-

sets constantly on hand.

Grave Stones, Iron and Wood Enclosures furnished.

Special attention given to disintering Bodies and

preparing them for shipment to the Atlantic States and

elsewhere.

Every variety of Funeral Equipments furnished to

order. [my3-tf]

## CENTRAL HOTEL.

514 and 516 Sansome St., near Broadway,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Superior accommodations for families. All the rooms

furnished with the best spring beds, and every attention

paid to the comfort of guests.

Board and Lodging per week. \$5 00

Board per week. 4 00

Single Meals. 25

Lodgings per Night. 25

The Central Hotel Coach will be at every Railroad

Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers and

baggage to the house free of charge.

MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor.

(Late of the Brooklyn House.) [my24-tf]

## Dr. A. R. Walker,

## DENTIST,

Teeth extracted for 50 cents,